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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PALME COMMISSION, MEETINGS

More on Brezhnev, Palme Meeting

NC121204 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun (AFP)--The Soviet Union will never allow itself to be overtaken in the arms race and will reply "rapidly and effectively" to any challenge, President Leonid Brezhnev said here today.

Meeting Sweden's Social-Democratic opposition leader and former Prime Minister Olof Palme at the Kremlin, Mr Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union would not close its eyes to any relaunching of the arms race. He added that his government would "not allow anyone to affect our legitimate security interests" or to tilt the world's current "military-strategic balance."

The president said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was pursuing a self-defeating policy by "wanting to gain military superiority."

Palme Statement

LD121316 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--"I am very happy to have been received by Leonid Brezhnev today," TASS correspondents have been told by Olof Palme, chairman of the non-governmental international organization "the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues", chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Sweden, after a meeting in the Kremlin.

Olof Palme came to Moscow to attend the commission's meeting, and was received today by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

"There was a friendly talk between us. I can express encouragement to the commission that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is personally interested in us. And this naturally stems from his keen interest to complete the disarmament," said Olof Palme.

Olof Palme qualified as "very positive" the Soviet Union's expressed readiness to start at any time negotiations with the United States on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and disarmament as a whole. "We have in our commission and in my party and in my country always urged that such negotiations should take place as soon as possible, and I find it very positive that the Soviet leadership takes such a position. I am being an optimist. I hope that such negotiations will start soon."

Olof Palme emphasized the great role and responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament. "The United Nations", he said, "is making a major effort now, but the success of the United Nations depends ultimately on the activity of all member-nations."

Gromyko Receives Vance

LD121408 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--Today, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received prominent U.S. political figure, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who is now in Moscow in connection with the meeting of a nongovernmental international organization called "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues."

Chief attention during the talk was given to the importance of building up efforts designed to reduce tensions in the world and to develop a dialogue on questions of arms limitations. Some other international problems were also touched upon.

Gromyko Meets UK's Owen

LD121700 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrew Gromyko received today noted British political figure, MP, former Foreign Secretary David Owen, who is currently staying in Moscow in connection with the work of the international non-governmental organization "Independent Commission of Disarmament and Security Issues".

Some international problems were touched upon in the course of the meeting, including those concerning European security, and measures to limit the arms race.

Ponomarev, Palme at Reception

LD121930 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS--At a reception here today in honour of the participants in the current session in Moscow of the International Commission on Disarmament and Security, headed by Olof Palme, chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden, Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, and Olof Palme exchanged speeches.

Boris Ponomarev said that lately the international situation has deteriorated the arms race has intensified. All this makes the work of the commission and the activities of peace champions still more important.

As for the Soviet Union, the speaker went on to say, readiness is expressed on its part to settle all contentious issues and first of all to press for disarmament through negotiations, through such negotiations which would be conducted constructively and would produce positive results.

The West, insisting on deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Europe, argues in favour of it by pleading so-called "Soviet military threat, "Boris Ponomarev went on to say. We say in all responsibility--and this was emphasized in Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th Congress of the CPSU--that no Soviet threat exists either in the West or in the East.

The mass movement in many countries of Western Europe against deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles indicates that the peoples do not want war, but that the ruling forces and first of all the military-industrial complex, are steering matters towards a build-up of armaments, towards military confrontation.

Wherever you go in the USSR, you will see the sentiments of Soviet people and feel the CPSU's line. It is directed towards ensuring peace and in this direction Soviet people are educated. Those states which hatch aggressive designs educate their peoples in a different spirit. An outrageous piratical attack on Baghdad, on the Iraqi nuclear research centre by Israeli aircraft is known to have been made in the Middle East recently. This is where a real danger of military confrontation comes from. The aircraft and the entire equipment used during the raid were received from the USA. That barbarous act is an evidence of how dangerous it is to put weapons into the hands of those who steer matters to military confrontation.

In a reply speech Olof Palme said, in particular: "This morning I had a great honour to meet with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who expressed the Soviet Union's point of view on the problem of disarmament. I would like to point out that in Moscow we have come to see for ourselves in utmost clarity what an immense importance you attach to matters aimed at limiting the arms race and to the question of ensuring security and disarmament." People from various countries and of various convictions are represented in our commission, he went on to say.

But we also have something in common: serious concern over the obtaining international situation and over the tremendous danger which the arms race and a possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war entail.

We have a clear idea of what the nuclear arms race means to mankind's life, Olof Palme went on to say. We are also aware of the danger of local wars. The arms race is a tremendous economic burden which bears heavily on the peoples. The funds could have been channelled with greater use into improving people's life. Olof Palme pointed out that the commission is preparing a report to be submitted to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament. Reflected in the report will be some ideas and proposals which would make it possible to help forward the ensurance of peace and to check the frenzy of the arms race.

Arbatov on Commission

LD140900 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Interview by Moscow correspondent Werner Czogalla with Prof Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, on the Moscow meeting of the Independent Commission on Questions of Disarmament and Security--recorded; date not specified--Arbatov answers in Russian fading to German translation]

[Text] [Question] Georgiy Arbatov, what is the topic for discussion at this meeting of the Independent Commission for Problems of Disarmament and Security?

[Answer] There are two questions on the agenda; one is the question of antimissile systems; the other concerns checks on agreements on the reduction of armaments. Other issues will also be discussed. The commission has invited Soviet experts on various questions. But it is too early to talk about that. It will be mentioned at a press conference tomorrow.

[Question] How do you assess the fact that the American side still refuses to respond to the Soviet proposal to enter into a top-level dialogue on the most important international issues?

[Answer] I regard it as a very negative fact. It is due in part to the fact that the American administration is poorly prepared for its practical work. It has, of course, announced its intentions. Unfortunately, they are not good in relation to the Soviet Union. But, you see, politics does not consist only of intentions. It is a mixture of intentions and realistic possibilities, their correspondence or contradiction. What we have so far observed overseas I tend to regard as an attempt to mislead public opinion on such a positive matter as the promise to start preliminary negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. But if SALT is put aside, and policy is geared to increasing tensions, increasing military spending, the arms race, then it is very hard to imagine a positive outcome.

[Question] What view is emerging in the commission on the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe?

[Answer] At the last meeting of the Palme Commission, medium-range missiles were discussed separately. A document on them was issued. It does not refer directly to a moratorium; but you will find in it an appeal not to worsen the situation, to conduct negotiations as speedily as possible and effectively, not to influence the situation adversely either before the start of negotiations or while they take place. One can of course (?detect) some difference of views, but it is a proposal clearly aimed at solving this problem by way of negotiations.

FRG's Bahr on Arms Issues

LD132002 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun, TASS--"We are fully aware that the international situation is complicating every more," member of Bundestag of the FRG, member of the Presidium of the board of the SPD, Egon Bahr who takes part in the meeting of the international "Palme Commission" here told a TASS correspondent.

"Disarmament is truly the demand of the times in these conditions," he said. "We all hold that the continuation of the arms race leads to further destabilisation of the situation in the world, to the lessening of international security. I am convinced that the arms race is madness and also an expensive madness."

Touching upon the problem of strategic offensive arms limitation, Egon Bahr said that this question was discussed at the previous meetings of the commission and that all its participants declared unambiguously that the talks on strategic offensive arms limitation be resumed as soon as possible.

"These talks are necessary and vitally important," Bahr stressed. "Since the two great powers live on the same planet they have nothing else to do but to agree on controlled reduction of their arsenals."

Touching upon NATO's decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and upon the plans to deploy neutron weapons in the European Continent, Egon Bahr pointed out that he voted for the so-called "dual decision" of NATO, believing that it is the only road to the opening of the talks or at least to drawing the U.S. side to them.

"I was and remain against the neutron bomb and deployment of neutron weapons in the European Continent," Egon Bahr continued. "As far as I know, the United States embarked upon the production of such weapons. But even when its production is completed in the United States, neutron weapons cannot be deployed on the European land without consent of European countries," he stressed.

Egon Bahr came out in support of the proposal of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the United States and other Western countries to start the talks on all major issues existing between them. "All members of our commission," Egon Bahr said, "are unanimous in the view that the talks should be started as soon as possible." In conclusion Egon Bahr said: "Detente has future. Detente is our only chance. There is no sane alternative to it."

Resolution; Arbatov Comment

NC141608 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (AFP)--The Soviet Union and the United States were urged to observe the terms of a 1972 bilateral treaty limiting the number of anti-ballistics missiles (ABM's) in a resolution issued here today by the Palme Commission on disarmament and security.

The commission, which was set up by former Swedish Premier Olof Palme and is independent of any government, considered the ABM issue in its fifth session, which opened here Friday.

In its resolution, the commission pointed out that the "treaty on ABM's is the basis for the continuation of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT)."

The making of increasingly sophisticated ballistics missiles by each side forces each to develop anti-ballistics missiles and, consequently, leads each to violate the ABM treaty, the commission explained.

Observers here said that, rather than calling on the super-powers to negotiate in an abstract fashion, the commission had chosen a particular aspect of the disarmament problem to reveal clearly the dangers of the weapons race.

However, even the commission's single proposal may not receive a wide hearing, the observers noted. During conversations with Soviet officials, commission members could detect no signs of movement on disarmament questions.

When Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev received Mr Palme, the communist leader was reported to have taken a hard line in asserting that the USSR would respond "rapidly and efficaciously" to any U.S. arms-race challenge. Mr Brezhnev's comments confirmed that the Soviet Government was convinced that it had sufficiently proved its goodwill on disarmament questions and that it was now up to the Americans to respond.

Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov, who is a member of the Palme Commission and who is said to be regarded by the Kremlin as the top Soviet specialist on the United States, emphasized today that the proposed "moratorium" on Euro-strategic missiles was the principal USSR disarmament proposal. The moratorium plan has received a cool welcome in the West and was not even supported by a majority of Palme Commission members.

In common with the Western governments, most commission members believe that, in proposing to "freeze" the deployment of such missiles in Europe, the Soviet Government would be assured an advantage since their SS-20 missiles, which have no equal in the West, have already been installed.

Asked about the problem Mr Arbatov insisted that President Brezhnev's proposals amounted to a unilateral Soviet disarmament proposal. "Since the West has rejected our idea without asking for explanations," Mr Arbatov said, "I shall not provide any other details," on the disarmament proposals.

He also criticized the views of the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan, saying that its policies would produce no results.

Mr Arbatov's firm, unyielding line forced many commission members to question the value of their conversations with Soviet leaders. Observers here were also wondering about the true influence of the Palme Commission and on its effectiveness. It was created last September. Most of the commission's members are former political figures, such as former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, former British Foreign Secretary David Owen, former West German development aid chief Egon Bahr and former Dutch Premier Joop Den Uyl.

The three-day meeting here on the Palme Commission appeared to have established that several factors still bar a true revival of East-West dialogue on disarmament.

Meeting Ends

LD141348 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun, TASS--A regular meeting of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues known as the "Palme Commission" ended here today. At that meeting its participants concentrated their attention on the discussion of questions of antimissile defence and verification.

A statement for the press was read out at a press conference upon the conclusion of the meeting. It urges the USA and the USSR to adhere to the spirit and letter of the Soviet-American treaty on the anti-missile defence systems limitation concluded in 1972. The commission holds that this document is not only a most important part of strategic arms limitation but also the condition for stabilising relations in the sphere of nuclear armaments. In the opinion of the commission, the provisions of this treaty are adequately verifiable by the present technical means.

The next meeting of the commission is planned to be held in Mexico City in September.

Members Hold Press Conference

LD142112 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun, TASS--Today after the ending of the meeting, members of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues held a press conference which attracted great interest of Soviet and foreign journalists.

Opening the press conference, President of the Commission Olof Palme said that a very warm reception was accorded the commission in the Soviet capital, pointed to the hospitality of the Soviet people. "It was a great honour to us that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received me in the Kremlin and we had a very interesting and useful conversation", he said. "Members of the commission had meetings with USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and with Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev. They also had an opportunity to discuss some questions with other officials."

Noting further that the meeting was fruitful, Olof Palme set out the statement adopted by the meeting. The statement points out that the commission concentrated the attention on discussing two important issues, namely anti-missile defence and control over the implementation of the agreements on disarmament.

The statement contains the call to the USA and the USSR to adhere strictly to the spirit and letter of the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. The commission holds that the document is not only a most important part of strategic arms limitation but is also the condition for stabilising the relations in the sphere of nuclear armaments. Holding the exchange of opinions on technical means of verification, the commission, the statement said, arrived at the conclusion that the treaties and agreements on strategic armaments are adequately verifiable by the existing means.

Olof Palme reported that the commission had heard a speech of Soviet academician Yevgeniy Chazov who summed up the research of Soviet and foreign scientists on the consequences of a nuclear war and possible use of neutron weapons. He said the facts cited in this research are horrible, but the people must know what might be the consequences of a nuclear conflict.

Answering questions of journalists, former U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance said he believes it is very important that the USA and the USSR resume talks on strategic arms limitation and on the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons. He said such a viewpoint is shared by all members of the commission who hope that some actions will be shortly taken that will lead to the resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks. Cyrus Vance said it is important that both sides should get down to the conference table, should meet and discuss the issues facing them. Cyrus Vance stressed that as he already said many times in the past the arrangements achieved by the USA and the USSR in the framework of SALT II mean a good and reasonable agreement.

Deputy of Bundestag of the FRG, member of the Presidium of the board of the SPD Egon Bahr said in a short statement at the press conference that nothing can replace talks and that they should be immediately started.

Former Prime Minister of the Netherlands Joop Den Uyl pointed out that the Labour Party he leads came out against NATO's decision on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We hope that as a result of this resistance we can contribute to the opening of the talks, he said.

Answering questions of foreign correspondents if the Soviet Union could not stop unilaterally further deployment of its medium-range missiles so as to facilitate the opening of the talks, member of the commission academician Arbatov said: "As a matter of fact, what was suggested in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 26th CPSU Congress is very close to such a measure for the moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe proposed by the Soviet Union is a restriction precisely on the Soviet Union while it does not restrict the West till 1983. So we have suggested the restriction for ourselves, but the West rejected our proposal out of hand."

In connection with the question of correspondent of the Iraqi news agency, Olof Palme said: "As to my attitude to Israel's raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center, I condemn it as a glaring violation of the norms of international law."

Arbatov on U.S. Arms Policy

LD152044 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Moscow press conference held on 14 June by Palme Commission members Olof Palme, Cyrus Vance and Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Institute of the United States and Canada--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] (?Leo Wieland), FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. I would like to ask Mr Arbatov, wouldn't it be a good idea for the Soviet Union now to show unilateral restraint in the production and deployment of SS-20 missiles, in order to prevent the deployment of new American missiles in Europe and in order to make negotiations easier?

[Answer] Actually, the moratorium proposed by the general secretary at the 26th party congress was a unilateral, an exercise in unilateral restraint. Because the West doesn't plan to have anything till '83, some people even say '84, and since the Soviet Union, as I assume, must have some plans for '81, for '82 and for '83 [passage indistinct presumably including next question]

I have a question (?from the Soviet press). There has been talk in Washington that the Reagan administration wants to do away with the SALT process and begin a new process known as SART, strategic arms reduction treaty. How would the Soviet Union respond to such an idea? I think we wouldn't believe that the Americans are serious, that to start the reduction (?theory) you must do away with SALT. (?and SALT's theory) was a program of reduction (words indistinct]. In SALT II there were (?more examples) on which to reduce. So why you should do away with (?the ready) and very sensible treaty to start in some future to talks about reduction? I don't believe (?in this); I don't think anybody would believe it.

[Question] (?Tom Morrison), REUTER news agency. I have a question for Mr Arbatov on Soviet-American relations. Mr Arbatov, at the beginning of May you wrote an article in PRAVDA about the United States and you were moderately optimistic about the prospects for renewing negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and you said, if I quote you correctly, that once the rhetoric had passed the United States would find the way back to peaceful coexistence, and so on. Recently, the Soviet view seems to have become much more pessimistic. Why?

[Answer] Well, you don't remember the article very good. I was not completely pessimistic. What I said there was it was high time to stop the rhetoric [words indistinct] and that the national interests of the United States also demands that (?they) seriously approach all the major problems, political problems, of the world, including arms control, including detente, including the Soviet-American relations. That was what I said. If maybe I write an article now I would be even a bit more pessimistic, you know, because [words indistinct]. And now, I think that actually the policy that the United States developed (?up till now) is in very bad direction, very bad direction.

[Question] (?Morrison). Mr Arbatov, since you wrote your article, the United States has formally said that it will open negotiations--this before the end of the year--on medium-range missile forces. Now this statement has been dismissed as camouflage in the Soviet press. Why don't you take it seriously?

[Answer] Well, you know, how can you believe in (?serious intention) if at the same time, you know, all the other actions of the American Government turn in quite the opposite direction, towards the arms race? How can you believe that there will be singled out one given weapons system on which you can do something? You cannot do. You know, there are some indivisible problems. The theater nuclear weapons became negotiable and important and the [word instistinct] readiness to negotiate them a certain stage of SALT negotiations. And this is unbelievable, you know. What will be stationed in Western Europe, if it will be stationed. This is a very strategic weapon from our point of view. Also it's very dependable to think that they come together. As many other things. So we have no reason, even in the first [words indistinct] we have no reason to believe that the Americans are serious. I hope they will become. You never can put a full stop in political history, only maybe the thermonuclear war. Otherwise everything develops, and I would say that the world has not started with Reagans' administration, and hopefully won't end with it.

BAHR MOSCOW VISIT, COMMENTS ON ARMS TALKS REPORTED

DW151214 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Jun 81 pp 19-21

[Unattributed article: "The Treaties With the East Would Turn Into an Empty Shell"]

[Text] Even Chancellor Schmidt does not quite believe any more than the U.S. Government will soon negotiate with the Soviets on disarmament. Prior to SPD emissary Bahr's trip to Moscow he let him attack the Americans without reprimanding him. The Kremlin is already threatening to station additional nuclear arms--a prelude to a counterarmament of counterarmament.

The Soviets denounced Bonn's ally, the United States, in front of the visitor from Bonn and found a sympathetic listener.

On the top floor of the Moscow Foreign Ministry where Egon Bahr in long talks 11 years ago negotiated the first treaty with the East of the social-liberal coalition, the SPD emissary on Wednesday last week had confirmed for himself what many Social Democrats have feared for a long time: The Russians no longer believe in a compromise with Ronald Reagan's America. Instead, they are preparing themselves for a new round of the arms race.

Georgiy Korniyenko, Moscow's first deputy foreign minister, warned that the Germans should not be deceived by the assertions from Washington. The preparatory talks on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe had not begun at all, although the Americans maintained the contrary. The talks that had been held in Washington thus far between Lawrence Eagleburger, bureau chief at the State Department, and Soviet Deputy Ambassador Aleksandr Besmertnykh were "entirely unsubstantial" and proceeded "still in the beginning of what could be called a discussion of the modalities."

The Russian: "preliminaries of the preliminaries."

Korniyenko substantiated his criticism of the United States with statements made by his boss. Two days earlier, during the state visit of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev had charged that the Americans were delaying the beginning of talks "on various pretexts." To soothe the world public they did not even shrink back from "deceits and distortions."

The Soviets, added Korniyenko, had but one aim: to negotiate as early as possible.

True, Bahr assured him: "We share this position." But his rejection of the attacks on the protecting power America were lame. The doubts as to whether the Americans are really willing to keep their word and to seriously conduct negotiations on Eurostrategic arms are too deep-seated.

Prior to his departure for Moscow Bahr, to the pleasure of the Soviets, had vented his anger at the rabid notes from Washington.

In the Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS publisher Bahr attacked U.S. negotiator Eagleburger. Bahr said concerning his statement that the United States did not allow the Europeans to dictate its arms policy: "This is poison for the alliance, made in the USA."

Bahr's own government reacted differently to the article. Foreign Minister Genscher expected Chancellor Schmidt to dissociate himself from Bahr. "He always did that on similar occasions," Genscher said.

But Helmut Schmidt doggedly said nothing.

The Free Democratic Party [FDP] chief was disappointed: "I cannot make the man out any more." A Genscher man assumed that Schmidt probably did not feel strong enough to put a confidant of party Chairman Willy Brandt in his place.

But the chancellor kept silent for a different reason. He did not find Bahr's criticism of America inappropriate, although like Genscher he considered the timing tactically unwise.

Schmidt, although making different statements in public, watches with growing concern how little prepared the Americans are to fulfill the second part of NATO's dual decision of December 1979 and to resume concrete disarmament talks.

The chancellor could all the less dissociate himself from Bahr since the SPD disarmament expert basically only represents the line of the cabinet.

The federal government, most recently Foreign Minister Genscher at the Cologne FDP congress, has said repeatedly that if the Americans did not try seriously in negotiations with the Soviet Union to limit or halt rearmament with medium-range weapons, there would be no stationing of the new U.S. missiles on the soil of the federal republic.

According to Bahr's assessment, the Soviets, apart from looking for tactical advantages and propagandistic effects, are "honestly and seriously" concerned about the future U.S. policy. "The Russians are deeply suspicious of the Americans' only wanting to gain time so as to advance their armament unhindered behind a veil of negotiations."

How pessimistically Moscow assesses the East-West prospects Bahr also heard from an old acquaintance, Valentin Falin, former Soviet ambassador to Bonn and now deputy department chief at the CPSU Central Committee.

He was firmly convinced, said Falin, that in reality the Americans did not want to negotiate. In the past years the American attitude had steadily aggravated. Through feverish arms efforts Reagan now wanted to globally change the military balance to his advantage.

Bahr tried to object: "Reagan gave Helmut Schmidt his word that he would negotiate. I cannot believe that the Americans will deceive the chancellor."

But Falin kept to his opinion. He also gave his interlocutor to understand that he did not believe Helmut Schmidt capable for safeguarding the results of detente policy. Falin said: "Earlier Mr Schmidt talked one way, now he talks another way. Things have changed and we see it."

The Soviets blame the German Government chief above all for no longer publicly avowing a pledge he made to Brezhnev in Moscow last summer.

At the time Schmidt had accepted the Soviet demand not only to negotiate on land-based missiles but also to include in the talks the U.S. forward-based systems (FBS)--bombers, aircraft carriers and submarines able to attack Soviet territory with nuclear warheads.

But the Reagan administration refuses to offset the FBS carrier weapons against the Soviet SS-20s. The chancellor did not object when Genscher adopted the rigid American stance.

When Korniyenko and Deputy General Chief of Staff Akhromeyev made it clear last week that without the FBS the negotiations on medium-range arms were doomed to failure from the start, Bahr did not object.

The general said that the Western thesis that the Soviet Union had reached an overwhelming superiority with its medium-range missiles was based on wrong and incomplete figures. With the FBS included, either side, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, had almost 1,000 carrier systems of nuclear warheads. Therefore there was an approximate balance.

These figures and their military assessment, Akhromeyev offered, could be checked in negotiations. But if the Americans do not include the FBS, we cannot count at all any more."

Bahr: "If this mood consolidates there, the Russians could make decisions prior to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in order to make up for the suspected arms lead of the West."

The NATO dual decision which was to bring the superpowers to the negotiating table would then have turned into the opposite. Instead of showing the way to arms control it would only initiate a new stage in the arms race.

As Bahr was informed in Moscow, the Soviets will be no means wait until the first Pershing II and cruise missiles are supplied to the U.S. troops in Europe by the end of 1983. If the negotiations are not resumed soon, Moscow will make decisions on the production of new arms systems in the very near future.

When Bahr tried to find out what the Europeans would have to expect the Soviets remained vague: Moscow would take appropriate and effective measures.

In talks with Swedish socialist Olof Palme last Friday Leonid Brezhnev threatened: "The Soviet Union will find a way to respond to every challenge quickly and effectively."

What concrete plans the Soviets have might be found out by SPD chief Willy Brandt at his meeting with Brezhnev by the end of the month when the former chancellor will discuss in Moscow the future of East-West politics.

Detente policy will hardly survive, unless the Russians are only bluffing. "The treaties with the East," predicts Bahr, "would turn into an empty shell and we would be set back to the status quo ante"--to the time before the social-liberal Ostpolitik began.

If the Soviets deploy additional SS-20 missiles and even decide for additional nuclear arms systems against the NATO states, then the hawks in the West will have an easy game.

Then the U.S. military men could also enforce their demand for increasing the number of medium-range missiles in Europe to 2,000 units. As early as at the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Rome the Americans had made it clear that the 572 missiles mentioned in the NATO dual decision were not enough to maintain, after a Soviet attack, the capacity for nuclear response. At the time Genscher managed at great effort to make the Americans drop the idea of demanding even more missiles now.

If the Soviets forced their missile armament further, the Germans would hardly have the staying power to put the brake on the arms spiral. Diplomats in the Foreign Ministry already fear that it would come to a counterarmament of counterarmament, to a new turn of the arms spiral.

PRAVDA REVIEWS U.S. STAND ON ARMS TALKS, IRAQ RAID

LD151439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 81 p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov International Review]

[Text] Talks or Confrontation?

The development of the world situation daily confirms that the most vital and important question for all the peoples nowadays is that of preserving peace and ensuring man's paramount right--the right to live. On 12 June L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received in the Kremlin O. Palme, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party and chairman of the international nongovernmental organization Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security (it is currently in session Moscow). L.I. Brezhnev noted that the world situation remains tense as a result of the course adopted by militarist circles toward undermining detente and cranking up the arms race in order to upset the established world strategic military balance and secure military superiority for the NATO bloc. People of good will welcome the USSR's readiness, confirmed by the Soviet leader, for immediate constructive talks on arms limitation and its readiness to cooperate in curbing the arms race and strengthening peace.

News of a different kind is arriving from Washington. Washington has officially announced the start of neutron weapon production, which, it was earlier claimed, was "frozen." This report followed on the heels of the Pentagon's decision to deploy cruise missiles with a range in excess of 1,000 km on U.S. warships as of January next year. And as of mid-1984 these missiles will be equipped with nuclear warheads and their range will be doubled. Remember that as of December 1983 the United States intends to deploy ground-based cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles in Western Furope. In the very near future a record Pentagon budget for next fiscal year, totaling $226 billion, will be submitted to Congress for approval. U.S. diplomacy continues to strongarm Japan and its NATO and ANZUS allies to make them increase expenditure on the arms race and join more actively in the implementation of U.S. global strategy.

What is the essence of this strategy? Addressing a Kremlin palace reception in honor of Chaldi Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, who was on an official friendly visit to our country, L.I. Brezhnev noted that "the unprecedented scale of the arms race unleashed by the United States, the Pentagon's global strategic manipulations, and all this feverish activity designed, to put it bluntly, to establish U.S. imperialist world domination is arousing quite understandable protests and indignation on the part of the peoples."

The United States frequently tries to give the impression that the "Pax Americana" doctrine--that is, the establishment of Washington's world hegemony--was abandoned a long time ago and that no one in the U.S. capital and its environs has any inten ion of using the threat of force to impose the "free enterprise" system on the socialist countries.

Yet, literally the other day, the extremely well-informed weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT carried the review of the "main guidelines of U.S. policy" which had been presented on behalf of the administration at a journalists' briefing on 1 and 2 June in Washington. Apart from appeals, for example, to "restore American leadership," "reestablish U.S. military might" and so forth, the "guidelines," in which the hand of the makers of the "Pax Americana" doctrine can be detected, included a special section headed "Relations With Russia." The relations are described as follows: "The West must use its considerable political, economic and technical advantages to pressure Russia."

Within the framework of this "pressure strategy" the United States, apparently, "must maintain a peacetime-level military presence in a number of regions and have the capability to move military might to other parts of the world. That is exactly what it said. In the light of these "guidelines" the journalists invited to the briefing might easily have thought that the USSR was on the point of attacking the United States or its allies. But even the organizers of the anti-Soviet briefing sessions do not believe that.

Recently U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig again admitted that "There remains an approximate parity between our two countries in the very important sphere of strategic nuclear forces." Haig's successor as supreme allied commander Europe, General Rogers, said the other day, in reply to the direct question whether he believed "that the Russians will soon have the advantage and that they might therefore be tempted to attack NATO': "I do not regard this as possible."

Yet despite all this, both Haig and Rogers, and numerous other representatives of the Reagan administration, in concert with Beijing and other henchmen, continue to intimidate the peoples with the myth of the "Soviet military threat." Where is this threat? Why must they create this bogey?

It would be naive, of course, to suppose that the USSR will passively watch the U.S. attempts to secure military superiority over the socialist world and to upset the established world strategic military balance. That is an illusion, and a very dangerous one in this day and age. The Soviet Union will find the means to respond quickly and effectively to any challenge. The NATO bloc will thus fail to attain military superiority but the world will be burdened with a new arms race spiral. Issuing a warning on this score, the New York TIMES wrote recently: "Let us not harbor the illusion that we will get the Soviet Union to think 'realistically' if we increase the number of missiles trained on it. We cannot hold talks with the Soviet Union of our dreams. We can only deal with the Soviet Union that actually exists, and we must hold talks with it now."

A sober view. Is Washington heeding these recommendations? To judge by the U.S. press, talks with the Soviet Union on the questions of limiting strategic arms and medium-range missiles in Europe are about to begin, if they have not begun already. This reassuring news is intended mainly for the ears of the U.S.' West European allies, who are advocating immediate talks. But the facts indicate the reverse. In fact, during its entire period in office the current U.S. administration has failed to take a single real step on either question in order to continue, at least on a preliminary basis, the discussion of the essential elements of these questions. On the contrary, on various pretexts the Americans have postponed the start of the discussion although the Soviet Union, as is known, is ready to talk at any time.

The term "linkage" has figured strongly among these "pretexts"; in the U.S. administration's language this means "holding talks with the Soviet Union dependent on its behavior in other spheres." Of course, the approach of a preacher from a rundown Sunday school of Mark Twain's era is inapplicable, to put it mildly, to the solution of today's international problems. Moreover, it is not exactly innovative. In fact previous U.S. administrations have repeatedly found pretexts to justify their reluctance to embark on honest talks with the Soviet Union. As is known, the Carter administration "linked" its refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty to the events in Afghanistan and only now has A. Haig publicly announced: "Many people say that SALT II foundered on Afghanistan. This is absolutely untrue. There was insufficient unanimity in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives for ratification." Yet there were so many statements at the time about the U.S. people's alleged support for the White House decision to shelve the treaty.

Data from recent polls of the American public (despite assertions that it gave the Reagan administration a mandate to bury SALT II) show that 65 percent of Americans are in favor of the resumption of talks on the problem of nuclear missile arms. In polls of West Europeans the percentage is even higher.

Nevertheless they are still trying to convince both the American and the West European public that the arms race is taking place exclusively for their own good. Recently the United States, to quote W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has been drawing the West Europeans into a process of "Europeanization of the nuclear risk." That means that the United States now wants to transfer the greater part of the risk in a nuclear war onto the shoulders of the NATO allies.

The U.S. press does not conceal the fact that the medium-range and cruise missiles are intended for deployment in Europe not for defense purposes, but as "first strike" weapons. The Pentagon hopes to use them to minimize the effect of a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory. Thus the West Europeans are sacrificed to Washington's hegemonist ambitions.

Understanding is now growing in Western Europe as to the magnitude of this threat. Events of recent days--the International Conference Against the Arms Race and for Disarmament in Europe, held in Stockholm; the demands by leaders of a number of NATO countries that Washington fulfill its promise and embark on talks with the USSR; the mighty antiwar movement, marching under the slogan "No! to the Euromissiles"--indicate that U.S. attempts to undermine the detente process in Europe and plunge the world back into cold war times are meeting with an increasingly resolute rebuff.

In recent days the American and West European press, with one eye on the mood of the people's masses, has been hinting at a "sobering up" among those who plan the policy of confrontation with the socialist world. How things stand in reality cannot, of course, be judged from hints from "well-informed observers" in the Western newspapers. This can only be judged from the Washington administration's concrete actions. As yet, alas, analysis of these concrete facts does not inspire hope.

Under Washington's Patronage

It is probably a long time since Washington's official hypocrisy was revealed as clearly and shamelessly as it was last week.

On Monday 8 June the Senate Foreign Relations Committee continued its "hearings," which have lasted many days, on "international terrorism," as the present administration calls national liberation movements. Did the participants in the hearings know that the previous day, 7 June, Israeli aircraft had carried out an act of terrorism without precedent in the history of international relations in the form of a strike against a nuclear project in Iraq? Perhaps they did not know on 8 June--Washington was slow to react to Israel's bandit raid, weighing up in what terms to "rebuke" its Near Eastern client without giving too much offense to the influential Zionist lobby in the United States. But on 11 June, when the whole world was swept by a wave of protest and indignation and even the United States had gotten around to condemning Tel Aviv's act as "unprecedented" and "exacerbating the situation in the region," the committee continued its work. Angry phillippics were again heard against the "PLO terrorists," and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State R. Kennedy falsely accused the USSR, Cuba and Libya of "direct or indirect support, training, financing and arming of terrorists." Not a word about Israel.

Yet international terrorism has long since been elevated to the rank of state policy in Tel Aviv. The attack on Iraq was the latest link in its chain of aggressive actions.

Even Western newspapers which are sympathetic toward Israel were forced to acknowledge the extremely dangerous nature of such international piracy. "Israel," West Germany's RHEINISCHE POST writes, "asserts that it was a preemptive strike to prevent the use of Iraqi nuclear bombs against Israel.

(Let us note that this argument is doubly false, since Iraq's nuclear sites are monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and French specialists, who unanimously declare that Iraq could not create such bombs and had no intention of doing so, being a signatory of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and corresponding agreements with the IAEA--V.S.). Heaven preserve us from such formulas! After all, 40 years ago Hitler's Wehrmacht invaded the USSR for "preventive" reasons. The consequences of that are well known.

Of course, Israel alone could not issue a challenge to the whole world community without having such a powerful patron as the United States, which has made Tel Aviv its gendarme in the Near East. This patronage is manifested not only in deliveries of modern weapons worth many billions of dollars to Israel--weapons which were used, in particular, in the raid on Iraq--but alson in the granting of constant financial and also political assistance to the aggressor, of a kind which no other U.S. ally enjoys. In this connection Washington's reaction to Israel's bandit act is highly indicative, in particular the decision on the "temporary suspension" of the delivery of four F-16 planes to Israel. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH gives a relatively accurate description of this fact: "The U.S. administration's decision is regarded as a moderate 'slap' on the wrist for Tel Aviv intended to appease public opinion."

Such a "slap" will not stop the aggressor. Especially as President Reagan himself hastened to assure the Israeli ambassador that the United States "continues to regard Israel as its close ally" and "will not permit an imbal in the disposition of forces" in the Near East to the detriment of Israel. That sa t all. And that is the prime reason for the Zionist aggressor's brazen approach.

Of course, Washington is now concerned that Israel's raid on Iraq may have completely demolished the propagandist assertions that it is not Israel and the United States which constitute the main threat to the Arab countries. The imperialists and Zionists are concerned at the Arab countries' determination to oppose the Camp David collusion and to fight for the liberation of the lands occupied by Israel and the granting of the Palestinians' legitimate rights. But neither bandit raids nor the "mediation missions" with which the United States is trying to galvanize the Camp David deal will stop that struggle.

The world's peoples demand an end to Israeli piracy in the Near East and demand that the aggressor and his overseas patrons be called to account.

LENINGRAD HOSTS CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA STRUGGLE

LD091403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To Counter Bourgeois Ideology"]

[Text] Leningrad, 5 Jun--The international scientific and practical conference "Mass News and Propaganda Media in the Struggle Against Bourgeois Ideology," organized by the USSR Journalists Union, has completed its work here. Participating in its were eminent publicists, mass news media executives from the DRA, Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the DPRK, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the CSSR and Ethiopia and representatives of the international organization of journalists.

Urgent problems of the ideological struggle at the modern stage were examined. The tasks facing the mass news media in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and imperialism's attempts to weaken the socialist community and to revive the cold war were discussed in detail.

A unanimous opinion was expressed on the need to enhance the role of the democratic press and of progressive journalists and to rally all forces of peace against the intrigues of imperialism.

GROWING U.S.-CHINESE MILITARY COOPERATION VIEWED

LD160305 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Commentary by General Konstantin Bochkarev]

[Text] Before Haig's visit to Beijing the Washington administration approved a number of measures to open up the road for broad negotiations on deliveries of military equipment to China. The Washington POST, in characterizing the decisions made by the U.S. National Security Council, observes that they are intended to symbolize the U.S. desire to proceed further in its strategic relations with China. The United States plans a substantial increase in its military shipments to China. The Reagan administration is mapping out measures that will give Beijing access to more sophisticated U.S. military hardware. Washington is ready to grant Beijing certain financial benefits so as to enable it to more actively purchase weapons in the United States. Washington and Beijing are now making special efforts to undermine the dialogue that is emerging between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, and to create an explosive situation in the region. Official Washington has not given up the hope of turning ASEAN into a military organization while Beijing, in its attempt to impose its will on the countries of Southeast Asia, is waging active subversive activities in those countries. Beijing is supporting the anti-government groups in Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. These groups frequently operate from Chinese territory and after committing acts of sabotage cross into China where they find refuge.

Washington and Beijing are jointly knocking together a kind of united front of renegades and traitors of the Kampuchean people. It is an open secret that the Pol Pot gangs are being supplied with Chinese and American weapons. A characteristic example showing that the positions of Washington and Beijing are becoming closer is their line regarding Pakistan. It was decided in Washington to give Pakistan over the next 5 years military aid worth the substantial sum of $2.5 billion. One of the subjects of the talks conducted in Pakistan by Under Secretary of State James Buckley is deliveries of aircraft, anti-tank missiles and other military equipment. There can be no doubt that the United States intends to turn Pakistan into its main military outpost in southwest and southern Asia. Beijing, too, is banking heavily on Pakistan. This can be seen from the recent visit to that country by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Pakistan has a special part to play in Beijing's plans and the plans of Washington in terms of a bridgehead to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Precisely for this, some 80 camps and vases have been set up in Pakistan's northeast. There, instructors from the United States and China have already trained thousands of terrorists for infiltration into Afghanistan.

However, American-Chinese cooperation is spearheaded not only against Afghanistan, it is also clearly aimed at implementing hostile actions regarding India, the Indian Ocean area, and hence poses a threat to the sovereignty of all countries in that region. Washington is also placing big hopes on the Beijing leadership in terms of implementing the line of undermining peace and security on the European Continent. In an attempt to play the China card, certain circles in Western Europe are unwilling to notice the fact that Beijing's hegemonistic policies are threatening universal peace. In vain do they hope that they will be able to curb Beijing's militaristic ambitions. That is hardly a farsighted calculation, and it reveals an underestimation of the Chinese leadership's claims to world hegemony. Beijing and Washington are showing themselves to be active foes of the policy of easing international tensions and achieving disarmament. Their efforts are aimed at causing tension in any part of the world and at putting obstacles on the road of preserving world peace. The merging of the militaristic interests of Beijing and Washington creates a serious threat to world security.

U.S.-PAKISTAN MILITARY AID AGREEMENT NOTED

LD160720 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun, TASS--The United States and Pakistan reached an agreement on big American military aid to Islamabad. Agha Shahi, Pakistan's minister of foreign affairs, at a press conference released a joint American-Pakistani statement on the results of the visit to his country by James Buckley, United States deputy secretary of state, which says that Washington will render 3,000 million dollars worth of economic and military aid to Islamabad in the coming six years. Pakistan will spend tremendous resources on the purchase of arms, as a first step in this direction, the American administration agreed to "urgently" supply a consignment of up-to-date F-16 fighter bombers. A U.S. State Department spokesman, the UPI agency reports, confirmed that Pakistan would buy up-to-date weapons, including F-16 fighters in the United States. The strengthening of the American-Pakistani military alliance, commentators note, will lead to an aggravation of the situation in southwest Asia and will help strengthen the positions of American imperialism in that region.

UZBEKS HOLD U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR ISRAELI ATTACK

GF161050 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] The Uzbek people have expressed their personal views regarding the savage Israeli bombing of the nuclear reactor in Baghdad.

(Surtana Katimov), the deputy chairman of the Association for Friendship and Social Relations with Foreign Countries, has told the following to a Tashkent radio correspondent: This operation was carried out under the patronage and blessing of U.S. leaders. The Israeli aggressors have launched offensives against new Arab cities and farms causing death and destruction. Their intentions are obvious and their actions are similar to those of highwaymen. Nevertheless, the Middle East problem should be resolved through means other than hooliganism. In his address at the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out the best means of resolving the Middle East problem.

RFE 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLISH AFFAIRS CLAIMED

LD142054 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 14 Jun 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] A certain West German paper writing about the work of those two transmitters stated laconically that they are employed in banditry [rozboj] on the airwaves. We have in mind the American subversive transmitters, Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Radio Liberty. They are located in Munich where they broadcast lying information to socialist countries of an overtly provocative and (?hostile) character.

Let us recall that the Munich transmitters were established by the American intelligence service over 30 years ago as a cold war tool. Since that time, up to the present, the work of these transmitters was subjected to strict control and leadership by American intelligence. In fact, they have been transformed into one of the largest subversive CIA centers acting against socialist states.

An important function of this center is constant spying and passing of information on to their agents in socialist countries. It must be stated that the Munich disinformation kitchen has never had financial troubles: Washington has always paid generously for its services. In the current year over $94 million was allocated to the RFE and Radio Liberty. Nevertheless, Reagan's administration clearly intends to considerably expand the activities of the subversive transmitters; it has been made known already that next year their budgets will be considerably increased. Construction is now in progress on 11 more powerful radio broadcasting stations.

It is difficult to be surprised by this: According to the head of the American Council for International Radio Problems [name indistinct], the new U.S. administration attaches vital significance to propaganda programs by the RFE and Radio Liberty. Together they employ over 1,700 people. A considerable portion of those people are professional spies, subversion specialists and turncoats thrown out of socialist countries. Also among them are specialists who once served the Nazis and now serve Americans.

The scope of work of those poisoners of the waves can be judged by the fact that the Munich transmitters now broadcast programs to socialist countries totaling over 1,000 hours per week.

Particularly unbridled and provocative are the radio programs of the Munich subversion center beamed to socialist Poland. Since the time when the sociopolitical situation in Poland grew particularly acute, the joint framework of programs for that country has been considerably expanded. Their main direction is undermining the foundations of the socialist system in Poland and discrediting the leading role of the PZPR, as well as the position of the People's Republic in the socialist community. In fact it is overt interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

It is no secret that the RFE and Radio Liberty possess a network of confidants recruited from among the antisocialist elements in Poland itself. As a source of information, some tourists coming out of Poland are also used, while tourists leaving for Poland receive special tasks. Information thus received is suitably manipulated and broadcast to Poland. The RFE and Radio Liberty are also used to pass coded or camouflaged instructions for counterrevolutionary and antisocialist elements in Poland. Even official American authorities have been compelled to admit that the RFE programs contain lies and have a subversive character. The U.S. main computing center, which elaborates information material for the U.S. Congress, recently admitted in one of its reports that, we cite: "The tone of those programs is subversive. They should have never been put on the air."

In the West, the activities of the Munich transmitters are given a rather low profile, which, incidentally is fully understandable. The very existence of that subversive CIA center contradicts the norms of international law and cannot be brought in line with any postwar accord in Europe. Above all, not with the Final Act of the all-Europe conference in Helsinki. In accordance with that document, which was also signed by leading Western statesmen, the signatory states should not interfere in the internal affairs of another country.

The responsibility for this brutal violation of generally recognized norms of interstate relations lies, along with Washington, in full with the FRG authorities. After all, the RFE and Radio Liberty transmitters are located on West German territory. However, their (?work) is not in the least connected with FRG sovereignty, since the Bonn government cannot control their activity. As a matter of fact, they have become a state within a state: Federal authorities only formally issue licenses for broadcasting every year to those subversive radio centers. Such a practice can only be regarded as help given by Bonn to American secret services in their psychological war against socialist countries. The Munich transmitters are a factor considerably hampering peaceful coexistence in Europe. Who is unwilling to recognize this, becomes in fact an accomplice in the campaign aimed at undermining peace and weakening the process of detente in Europe.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. POLICY, WORLD EVENTS

AU160841 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 14 Jun 81 p 3

[Tibor Thurzo interview in Moscow--date unspecified--with CPSU Central Committee member Georgiy Arbatov: "We Live in a Difficult Age, an Active Struggle Is Needed; Discussion With Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov"]

[Text] Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the USA and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, received our newspaper's senior staff member in Moscow and answered his questions.

[Question] How do you appraise President Reagan's inclination to negotiate with the Soviet Union about medium-range weapons in Europe on the basis of the experiences of your U.S. visit and in the light of Chancellor Schmidt's statement, who has practically vouched for the seriousness of the President's intentions in this matter?

[Answer] I am expounding my personal opinion. I am surprised at Chancellor Schmidt's and Foreign Minister Genscher's enthusiasm for the U.S. position in the matter in question, for that position primarily regards misleading public opinion as its goal. Of course, this kind of "enthusiasm" of some of their allies and their willingness to be taken in is to the liking of the Americans, because it strengthens their position and enables them to continue their present West European policy. However, the Europeans should understand that the issue of the medium-range weapons cannot be separated from the problems of the entire SALT process, or, of course, from arms limitation as a whole.

Particularly evident is the relaionship between medium-range weapons and strategic weapons. To be sure, for us, for the Soviet Union, it is of no significance where the launchers are, from where--Nevada, Alaska or the FRG--missiles would be launched. For us, the latter (the FRG) would be worse, because shortening the time for neutralization would cause an extra problem. It goes without saying that this is a destabilizing factor. Of course, I do not want to say by all this that, by its deeds and works, the present U.S. administration has succeeded in derailing the SALT process. However, serious difficulties have arisen.

The situation has also been complicated by the fact that prominent U.S. officials have stated that they do not regard the stipulations of the SALT agreement as binding for them. Thus, a very worrisome situation has developed. However, we, Russians, have a saying: "It is not yet evening." We know that, objectively, the United States is at least as interested in SALT as we are. It would be premature to say how things will develop. However, the present picture is fairly negative.

[Question] U.S. Secretary of State Haig announced recently that in September, when he meets with his Soviet colleague, Andrey Gromyko, they will make preparations for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Do you regard that as possible?

[Answer] I do not regard it as impossible. Summit meetings can play several roles. For instance, they can prove that relations are improving. However, their role can be particularly important when relations are very bad.

If I may remind you, the first Soviet-U.S. summit meeting came about in a situation that was not at all ideal. Thus, to put it briefly, it is not impossible now, either. I admit, however, that it would be a very pleasant surprise for me, because the Americans have not done anything up to now to that end. They have stopped the dialogue and have striven to suppress contacts.

[Question] In what direction are the U.S. trade unions, AFL-CIO, influencing U.S. foreign policy and how are relations in general between the Republican administration and the AFL-CIO?

[Answer] I would formulate the question to ask whether there is anything to support, oppose or influence in the United States by those who are interested in the country's foreign policy. In my opinion, we cannot speak of a U.S. foreign policy. The United States simply has no foreign policy. There are some very bad and very alarming endeavors, but that is no foreign policy.

As for other aspects of relations between the trade unions and the Republican leadership, there are serious points at issue visible and already clearly outlined. They increasingly determine the relationship between the administration and the AFL-CIO. For instance, the drastic reduction of social expenditures and parallel with it, the enormous increase of military expenditures. The trade unions cannot and indeed do not agree with that.

[Question] In your opinion, how will the outcome of the French presidential elections and the West German domestic political tension affect U.S. policy on Europe?

[Answer] It would be difficult now to give a specific analytical answer to your question. What is certain is that Washington is treating its West European allies extremely rudely. Let me put it this way: it uses force, lacking any politeness or ceremony against them and exerts tangible and perceptible pressure on them. Of course, I would not idealize the attitude of certain NATO circles and NATO countries, either. It is no secret that a few of them virtually welcome U.S. pressure.

It is a fact and it has been proven by now--and this is causing more than little worry in both Paris and Bonn--that the Reagan administration is treating Europe as a forward bridgehead of the defense of U.S. interests, as an area where it is possible to either win or lose a small nuclear war that can be localized. The main thing is that this area is far enough from America.

That is the situation as seen from overseas. However, the Europeans live in Europe and a strategic war is a matter of life or death for them. This makes the difference between the attitudes of the two sides. Of course, the difference of positions is not perceptible in the case of the persons, say, of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger or NATO Secretary General Luns, but the European masses who have their ideas of politics and life and death in general resolutely and actively reject the U.S. concepts. And they are also worried about the accumulation of strategic and medium-range weapons.

We live in a difficult era, we have entered a complex phase of international conditions, a phase where active struggle is needed to protect the results we have attained. We must definitely avoid the danger of blind optimism. We must keep in mind that the path to detente was not easy, devoid of problems, either, nor can one simply believe today that things will be straightened out, because it is possible that they will not be straightened out. And they certainly will not be mere faith. The masses have proven that they can influence politics. That is what is needed now, too. One must not give up.

Thus, in my opinion--although I am not guided by any kind of irrational optimism--it is possible to preserve the edifice of detente. However, I know that it requires immense and constant effort, effort that does not cease for a moment. We must always keep in mind the alternatives: war or peace, life or death.

[Question] In spite of the complex situation, there are international discussions in progress and there are various forums, such as, for instance, the Madrid conference. What value do you attribute to them, do you expect any results from them?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the various forums and multilateral discussions are not devoted, on the whole, to substantive issues, but deal mainly with formal matters. Nevertheless, they outline the possible main trends of the development of the international situation and, on the basis of their impression, the picture is not exasperating.

A single series of talks can never fully represent and express the foreign policy of the participants. Many things have changed in Europe in the last 10-12 years. Without the talks, those changes could not have taken place.

Let us take one example. We cannot regard the last decade as unsuccessful even in the least successful area, on the issue of armament and disarmament. We have succeeded in coming to an understanding and even making progress on a few issues.

Thus, in essence, my opinion is that in spite of the complexity of the phase in which we are living there are--one can discern elements bearing a potential for development--elements that prove the viability of detente.

The great danger, the danger of a military confrontation, continues to exist. An atmosphere of tension prevails. However, the people primarily interested in preserving peace and detente, the masses, have their tasks.

SENATE APPROVAL OF ICA DIRECTOR WICK REPORTED

LD152106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1251 GMT 15 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy]

[Text] Washington, 15 Jun, TASS--The United States intends to sharply step up its provocative psychological war against the USSR and other socialist countries. That is how the Senate's decision to confirm President R. Reagan's appointment of Charles Wick to the post of director of the International Communications Agency--the main center of foreign policy propaganda of the United States--is seen here. At the same time, the President appointed to the post of deputy director of the International Communications Agency and head of the Radio Broadcasting Department, under whose authority the radio station Voice of America comes, J. Conkling, a famous specialist in manipulating public opinion and managing propaganda.

Observers are noting that the "renewal" of the International Communications Agency's leadership is only one of a whole series of measures which are being taken by the United States administration to raise the effectiveness of the Voice of America--that instrument of slander and misinformation--within the framework of psychological sabotage against socialist countries which has recently reached unprecedented proportions.

The nature of the "information" with which Voice of America litters the airways is well-known. The Washington POST quotes an employee of the radio station's Russian section who openly admitted that reports on events in the USSR, for example, are notable for their "distorted and one-sided nature."

The ideas which the Voice of America propagandizes are primarily the ideas of the ruling circles of the United States, of the most aggressive and militaristic section of the monopolist bourgeoisie, of the enemies of detente.

The radio station's budget in 1982 financial year will reportedly be raised by 79.5 million dollars.

SENATE SECURITY, TERRORISM SUBCOMMITTEE SCORED

LD130134 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 12 Jun 81

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 12 Jun, TASS--The implacable hostility of the U.S. ruling circles to the ideas of communism, revolutionary transformations in the world, progressive movements inside the country has come to light at the hearings which are being held at the Senate's new Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism.

At a meeting of the subcommittee, its Chairman Denton claimed that terrorism was allegedly rooted in...communist history. That politician, whose career was linked with the Pentagon and who, as a pilot of the American Airforce, personally participated in piratical raids on Vietnamese towns and villages, did not utter a single word about acts of terrorism perpetuated by the United States itself or with its complicity.

Cyncism is really boundless. Washington has the brazenness to make absurd "accusations" after the Israeli military, which is supported, armed and financed by the United States, committed a crying act of international terrorism and gangsterism--a bandit, unprovoked attack on Iraq. In Washington they knew long ago about plans for a bandit raid, but nothing was done to prevent it. Moreover, a representative of the Department of State at one of the press-conferences officially declared that the United States does not "regard" the Israeli attack as an act of terrorism.

Bandits of all hues are being armed on the territory of the United States, and are openly trained for subversive acts. A few days ago, the jury of the District Court in Washington threw out all charges against two thugs who were involved in the assassination of the prominent Chilean politician Orlando Letelier. Even the newspaper Washington POST qualified this assassination as a crying act of international terrorism.

Pursuing imperialist designs, Washington renders support to the bloody regimes of Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala which are carrying out the policy of terror towards the population. The United States is teaming up with the South African racists, who are denounced by the world community. The United States intends to give overt military aid to terroristic anti-Angolan groupings. The United States, China and Egypt provide arms to the counterrevolutionary gangs which are sent into Afghanistan. It is exactly the United States which masterminded and financed the dispatch of armed mercenaries to Laos.

PENTAGON AIMS TO CREATE 'SPACE COMMAND' REPORTED

LD110849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "Space in the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Jun--The United States is stepping up preparations to wage war in space, accelerating work in the sphere of creating and using laser weapons. This is evidenced by a report published by the Pentagon, in which an attempt is made to substantiate the "need" for the United States to accelerate the program for the adoption of space laser systems. The authors of the document, which fell into UPI's hands, do not even try to hide the fact that the use of this barbarous type of weapon will have "terrible consequences." Nevertheless, military department strategists advocate speeding up the transfer of test of it into earth orbit.

The report's compilers openly reveal the reasons why the Pentagon is seeking the speediest commencement of laser weapons production and their deployment in space. "These weapons," the document points out, "will make it possible to achieve superiority in space."

Simultaneously with the developments in the sphere of creating laser weapons the Pentagon is accelerating plans to prepare carriers of arms of this type. As the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is close to the Defense Department, reported, the Pentagon is planning to create an entire fleet of reusable spacecraft in the shuttle series, which will be used for military purposes.

In parallel, the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY points out, intensive work is being carried out on the creation of so-called "space cruisers"--smaller modifications of the shuttle series craft, which could be launched into space from the ground or the air and returned to earth. In general, AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reports, the military department is already thinking of creating a new category of the armed forces--so-called troops of the U.S. space command.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. USE OF 'SPY' SATELLITES

LD101045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Satellites in the Pentagon's Service"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Jun--U.S. intelligence is making wide-scale use of space for global espionage. The Defense Department's top-secret intelligence agency is playing an important role in this. It is engaged in launching spy satellites and processing the information received from them. Of the $10 billion which, according to a report by the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, was requested by the R. Reagan administration for the fiscal 1982 budget for intelligence, a considerable portion will go toward this agency's needs. At present there are 40 U.S. military satellites in space. However, the precise number of spy satellites and information about their work are top-secret. As the weekly notes, many intelligence satellites are in a north-south polar orbit, which enables them to fly over set regions of the globe every few hours. Closest to earth, at a height of about 150 km, are satellites which are continuously photographing regions of interest to U.S. intelligence, primarily the Soviet Union. Nearly 50 percent of the spy satellites remain in geosynchronous orbit at a height of 37,500 km from the earth's surface. Located at a set point over the equator and moving at the earth's speed, a spy-satellite can keep a given section of the earth's surface under continuous surveillance.

A new generation of spy satellites is now being developed. The majority will be launched into geosynchronous orbit, as before. The others will be released at a height of over 110,000 km with the aid of reusable spacecraft. According to their designer's calculations, they will enable the United States to conduct continuous surveillance of all shipping and of air traffic.

HAIG PRC TRIP AIMS TO BOLSTER MILITARY TIES

LD160839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov under the rubric "Political Observers' Notes": "Dangerous Shortsightedness"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is setting off on his latest overseas trip. After the Near East and West Europe, one more aspect--the Asian and Pacific one--of the present Washington administration's policy has been put on the agenda. Haig is to have talks with the leaders of the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore, who will hold a meeting of ASEAN in Manila, and is to take part in a session of the ANZUS military bloc (which unites the United States, Australia and New Zealand) in Wellington. But, the Department of State stressed, the main stage of the trip will be its beginning: Haig's visit to Beijing.

It was precisely on the eve of Haig's departure that Washington official circles ostentatiously expressed their intention "to expand the military aspect of Sino-U.S. relations." Specifically, what they have in mind is to curtail export restrictions still further and to open up for U.S. firms additional opportunities for taking part in China's rearmament, including through the supply of preferential credits. According to the New York TIMES, the projected measures will even make it possible to sell China such types of military equipment as engines and electronic equipment for the sophisticated F-16 fighters, and tow antitank missiles.

What does Washington give as the motive for this step, which goes halfway to meet Beijing? Quoting officials, the New York TIMES cites two objectives. First, "to strengthen the anti-Soviet front." Second, "to prompt China to lift its objections to the sale of new U.S. fighters to Taiwan and thus prevent Taiwan from being an obstacle on the path of a Sino-U.S. strategic consensus as a counterweight to Moscow."

When he was conducting his election campaign Reagan, as is well known, accused Carter of "turning his back on Taiwan." However, support of the Taiwan lobby is preventing the White House incumbent from flirting with Beijing for anti-Soviet purposes. Having run up against this puzzling dilemma, the present administration, as we can see, has decided to increase deliveries of military equipment both to China and to the Kuomintang men on Taiwan. Essentially we can speak of the total continuity of the course which the present leadership once criticized.

Direct contacts between the leaders of the Washington and Beijing military departments were established in January 1980. The then U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, paying the first postwar visit to the Chinese capital [by a U.S. secretary of defense], started talking there about the two countries' "common strategic interests" and "parallel actions" in Asia. I recall that the Brown's talks hinged on the coordination of measures to rearm Pakistan and on military supplies and training for the counterrevolutionary gangs dispatched from Pakistan to Afghan territory. To all appearances this topic fully retains its topicality for both sides, although their "parallel actions" are being manifested elsewhere. According to the New York DAILY NEWS one of the objectives of Haig's present trip to Beijing is to pool Chinese and U.S. efforts to aid various groupings which oppose the present Kampuchean Government.

Last summer PRC State Council Vice Premier Geng Biao visited Washington in response to Brown's visit and a new step was taken in the two countries' military cooperation. The U.S. Government sanctioned the export of "dual-purpose" equipment to China--that is, equipment which can be used for both civil and military needs (for instance, helicopters, transport aircraft, trucks, radar devices and communications systems). On the basis of this accord about 400 licenses have been approved for the sale of military equipment and technology.

To reassure the public, official circles alleged that it was a case of deliveries of material, not weapons capable of killing. However, it soon became known that the NATO export control coordination committee had lifted restrictions on the sale of any combat equipment, including offensive weapons, to China.

The present ostentatious step in expanding the "military aspect" of U.S.-Chinese relations, according to press reports, has been taken by Washington in response to Beijing's desire to establish with the United States the same military ties that the United States now has with Egypt. On the banks of the Potomac, the New York TIMES attests, this has been assessed as a Chinese intention to acquire from the United States modern types of combat equipment like F-16 fighters and in addition to secure preferential credits for similar deals.

The comparison with As-Sadat's regime, which is soliciting the role of regional gendarme and accomplice in the Pentagon's Near East adventures, by no means reflects favorably on the Chinese purchasers of U.S. weapons. This comparison recalls the dangerous short-sightedness of the authors of this policy. In expressing readiness to promote China's rearmament, Washington is attempting a bluff with the "China card" and is counting on using Beijing's anti-Sovietism in its own global strategy. Beijing is hoping that this bluff will aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations still further and thus undermine detente. But the Asian peoples have not forgotten that the"normalization of relations" between the PRC and the United States was followed by the Chinese attack on Vietnam, the coordination of the actions of Washington and Beijing in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, and attempts to return the overthrown clique of the butcher Pol Pot to power in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. To build up the military potential of the present Beijing regime, which is intensifying its acts of military provocation against neighboring Indochinese states and making territorial claims on virtually all adjacent countries, is to connive at expansionism, and create a threat to peace and stability in Asia and throughout, the world.

RPP Comment

LD152006 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Vasiliy Fedorov Commentary]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the Haig visit quite a few observers took note of the unusually tough tone of the Chinese statement on the latest U.S. deliveries of material to the Taipei regime. Some press bodies in the West viewed this statement as a sign that Beijing was unwilling to follow blindly in the wake of Washington policy and voiced the opinion Sino-American relations were in for a cold spell. Most American observers thought, however, that Beijing was merely indulging in a bit of rhetoric, as it has often happened before. The press in the United States took to quoting the famous statement ascribed to Sen Barry Goldwater who said that China needs the United States more than the United States needs China.

Now the very first reports to come from Beijing as the Haig visit got underway show that the senator and those who share his view were right. A highranking spokesman for the U.S. delegation declared at anews conference in Beijing yesterday that the issue of Taiwan had not even been raised by the sides as yet. Instead the sides discussed U.S. and Chinese parallel global strategic interests. At the end of the first day of talks Mr Haig and Huang Hua stated there was agreement to a high degree and, what's more, a great share of unanimity on basic problems. Mr Haig declared the U.S. views China as a great and valuable friend. On his part, Huang Hua revealed that the Government of China attaches exclusive significance to strategic relations with the United States, which are being built up on the foundation of the Shanghai communique of 1972.

Two points here require elucidation. In the first place, strategic interests to Washington and Beijing mean their identical stands on such issues as joint struggle against the forces of peace and progress in Asia, against the liberation struggle of the nations of the continent and the arming of China with sophisticated American weapons.

The talks in Beijing reaffirmed the sides intention to coordinate efforts in fighting the revolutionary gains of the people of Afghanistan and in subverting the People's Government in Kampuchea and restoring the bloodstained Maoist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in that country. Secondly, the Shanghai Communique of 1972 is a document with such elastic formulas it has enabled the United States to pursue its notorious two-China policy. By rating the communique as valuable Beijing at the same time disavows its objections to delivery of American weapons to the Taipei regime.

No coincidence probably therefore that, as Mr Haig left for Beijing, President Reagan urgently sent his daughter, Maureen Reagan to Taipei, where she is assuring the leaders of the local regime of the steadfastness of American friendship, and the faithfulness of her father's administration to its commitments to Taipei. The sensation certain quarters tried to make of Beijing's rhetoric evaporated in thin air. Beijing has proved yet again that in its striving for closer ties with the imperialists it is prepared to sacrifice anything at all, including top priorities of (?national) significance.

Baku: Talks Anti-Soviet

GF151415 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] General Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, began his talks in Beijing yesterday with PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua. The U.S. delegation announced at a press conference after the first round of the talks that the two sides had reached identity of views on a number of issues.

Meanwhile, commentators agree that the talks in question are aimed against the Soviet Union. The two sides are eager to establish closer military and political cooperation. On the eve of General Haig's visit to Beijing, the United States announced the lifting of restrictions on the supply of advanced military technology to the PRC. The move was aimed at promoting the militarist tendencies and loyalty of the PRC leaders.

Chinese Media Silent

LD151534 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 15 Jun 81

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov: "Beijing: Keeping it a Secret From the People"]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS--"Warm toasts were pronounced at the banquet in the Beijing House of Popular Assemblies, given in honour of the U.S. secretary of state." "The atmosphere that reigned at the table of negotiations between Alexander Haig and Huang Hua was characterized by smiles...". "Having had his share of Chinese delicatessen, Haig said he felt like a python who had swallowed a pig---" The accounts of the stay in Beijing of the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on an official visit are replete with these and many other similar details.

It shall be noted that all these details are contained in the accounts of the Western news agencies, radio and television companies and newspapers. Well, and what about the Chinese news media? These keep silent. As was noted by a correspondent of the American NBC television company, although the Chinese regard this visit as very important, there was not a single mention of it in the Beijing press, and in the airport there were no flags. Here is another testimony by the same correspondent: Warm toasts were pronounced in honour of Haig. But there was no Chinese television in the hall, which is a clear sign that the warm words addressed to the United States were not intended for local consumption.

And so, what is it that the Chinese authorities are hiding from the Chinese people? It is many, very many things. But, perhaps, it is above all their kowtowing before U.S. imperialism which back in the past--and this is, doubtless, remembered by every Chinese citizen--was referred to in Beijing as "enemy number one".

Today, however, the relations between China and the USA are completely different. In any case one will not describe them as equal. Having embarked on the path of collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Beijing leaders have relegated themselves to the status of a junior partner forced to obey the will of Washington and to make one concession after another to it.

This can be seen very graphically in the question of Taiwan, which judging by the reports of the same American press, is one of the main items in Haig's current negotiations in Beijing. As is known, according to the conditions for the "full normalisation of relations" between the USA and China, in 1979 Washington in word disavowed its official recognition of the Taiwan Government. In connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USA and the PRC, embargo was imposed on sales of U.S. weapons to the Chiang Kai-shekists.

All that was in effect Washington's compensation to Beijing for its anti-Sovietism and for its undermining of the national liberation movement, and other similar "services".

However, in getting from China what it needed, the United States as a matter of fact did not even think about breaking it with Taipei. Washington actually restored its diplomatic relations with Taiwan, by having granted all diplomatic privileges to the so-called Taiwan Coordinating Council for North America. The same thing was done with the American Institute for Taiwan which, without formally being an embassy, had actually come to amount to one.

As regards the notorious "embargo" on the supplies of weapons to the Chiang Kai-shekists, this is a total illusion. As is recalled by the American UPI agency covering the present visit by Haig, the United States annually supplies Taiwan with an average of 700 million dollars worth of weapons....

In brief, the United States continues as before the pursuit of its policy of "two Chinas"--under the present administration without any ceremony or camouflage. For their part, the Beijing leaders, by making from time to time their ostentatious demarches--"protests" against this policy, are in effect swallowing one American pill after another, in effect renouncing the demands of the people of China to liberate Taiwan--a legitimate part of the Chinese territory.

Judging by everything, the current negotiations in Beijing will limit themselves to Maoists' purely formal objections against Washington's course with regard to Taiwan. The centerpiece of these negotiations, however, and this is the conviction of all the Western correspondents, covering Haig's visit, will be the begging by the Beijing leaders from Washington of U.S. weapons and military technology. It is precisely with this aim in mind that officials in Beijing are kowtowing to the American visitor, treating him to smiles and compliments. However, the Maoist leaders know that such a shameful and shabby picture is not at all to the liking of the Chinese people. It is for this reason that the Beijing television cameras are not switched on and the Chinese newspapers do not reproduce Haig's "jokes" about a "python that has swallowed a pig." The fact is that it is clear that American imperialism that swallowed up Taiwan over thirty years ago is now striving to catch in its web the whole of China, an effort to which the Maoists in effect offer no resistance.

USSR, PRC SIGN TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

LD161110 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun, TASS--An inter-governmental trade and payments agreement for 1981 between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China (PRC) was signed at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade here today. On the Soviet side the agreement was signed by Ivan Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and on the Chinese side by Zhou Huamin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the PRC, Yang Shouzheng, the ambassador of the PRC to the USSR, was present at the signing ceremony.

MAOIST DAMAGE TO S.E. ASIAN COMMUNIST PARTIES NOTED

OW141404 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 13 Jun 81

[(Sinitsyn) commentary: "Maoism Has Jeopardized the Communist Parties in Southeast Asian Countries"]

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP falls on 1 July. After overthrowing the decadent regime of the Chiang gang, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP, started the building of a socialist society. There were brilliant chapters in this party's history. However, when Mao Zedong usurped all powers and replaced Marxism-Leninism with his antiscientific, adventurist thoughts, a tragic period began for the CCP. This has tremendously damaged the Chinese people as well as the national liberation movements in Southeast Asia. In this connection, station observer (Sinitsyn) writes:

Everyone knows that the Maoist leaders of the CCP have imposed their ideology and views on the communist parties of some Southeast Asian countries. People deceived by Maoist slogans have (?pursued unrealistic) and antiscientific policies. Some leaders of the Indonesian Communist Pary (PKI) have actually adopted the tactics used by Mao Zedong to wage struggle within the top echelon. The viewpoint that emphasized violence as the major means has also been imposed on the Communist Parties of Malaysia, Thailand and Burma. Confused about the orientation for Marxists' activities, the leaders of these parties have (?failed) to arouse the broad masses of people to struggle for democracy and for the improvement of workers' social and economic conditions.

For years the Communist Parties of Southeast Asian countries have tried to materialize the political programs imposed upon them by the Maoists. What is the outcome? Let us review the fate and present conditions of some organizations:

The lot of the PKI is the most tragic. When it followed the guideline of Marxism-Leninism and maintained close ties with the international communist movement, the PKI was capable of correctly solving political problems, constantly enhancing its prestige among the masses and guiding the revolutionary movement forward. However, when Maoism found its way into the party, some leaders began to carry out activities only at the top echelon and to (?turn the party into one) that relied on the palace and the palace guard for support. On the pretext of [words indistinct], (?Suharto) began on 30 September 1965 to carry out a bloody suppression of (?the PKI) in order to wipe it out physically. He slaughtered hundreds of thousands of communists and banned the PKI, which used to be the biggest political party in Indonesia.

The PKI's tragic lot was the result of Maoist influence and agitation. The party's leaders spent much time before they came to fully understand this point and resolutely discarded Beijing's adventurist ideas. (Shimu Laiya), one of the PKI leaders, wrote: Opportunism that has found its way into the party--especially Maoism, an ideology which is antagonistic to the working class--has played a most destructive role. The party has been seriously damaged. In 1965 our party (?was unable to resist the attack by) the reactionaries. In those years, our party was hit hard. Now our party and its leadership have been rebuilt. The PKI now guides all its activities with Marxism-Leninism.

Maoism has also been harmful to the Malaysian Communist Party. The party was influential in the struggle against the Japanese aggressors and in the struggle for liberation and against the British colonialists. However, after Malaysia achieved independence, the party's leaders, following the Maoist's advice and disregarding the changed situation and conditions, continued the so-called armed struggle. Thus, it has been shackled by Beijing to an ever greater extent. This has led to [words indistinct]. Since it came under the Maoists' influence, the Malaysian Communist Party's situation has become more complicated and its membership has been reduced drastically. This party used to received support from the Malaysian people but has now lost it.

Newspaper in Southeast Asia have more than once written about the split of the Malaysian Communists Party, saying: Members of the party who take a pro-Beijing and Pro-Maoist attitude are (?only a minority), and most of them are trying to find a way to extricate themselves from the present situation.

Beijing has spurred Burma's so-called White Flage Communist Party onto an unscientific political road. In accordance with the Maoist viewpoint, the party has carried out a struggle against the legitimate government, thus finding itself in an increasingly isolated position in the domestic political arena. China's aid to the party is entirely self-centered. More and more members of the party, in response to the government's call, have laid down their arms and surrended. [Words indistinct] thus, they have ended their Maoist adventurist activities, have turned over a new leaf and have begun to really serve the people.

Summing up the above, we can see that since the CCP, the ruling party in China, deviated from the Marxist-Leninist principles, it has exerted an extremely harmful influence on the Communist Parties of some Southeast Asian countries that have looked to Beijing for direction. These parties have been led to a political impasse by the Maoist dogmas forcefully imposed upon them. Owing to Beijing's fault, these political parties have forfeited the achievements they made in the domestic political arena. Some parties have been controlled by Chinese leaders and have been reduced to their tools for carrying our conspiratorial activities and pushing expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. Now some parties are making reassessments. They want to discard Maoism and look for a realistic political approach.

JAPAN 'EXTREMELY HOSTILE' ON KURILES ISSUE

LD122138 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Jun, TASS--The ruling circles of Japan, with persistence worthy of better use, in every way try to complicate Japanese-Soviet relations. Obviously aware of the entire absurdity of their claims to the Soviet Union, they nevertheless continue to rake from time to time so-called "territorial problem" created in the sickly imagination of the opponents of Japanese-Soviet friendship.

According to a report of the KYODO news agency, at a meeting today the cabinet of ministers decided to apply to the cartographic publishing houses of the countries, the governments of which signed the San Francisco Peace Treaty in 1951, in an absurd request that on the maps which they issue they not designate as being the USSR's territory the islands of the southern part of the Kuriles belonging to the Soviet Union.

Recently, the parliamentary group of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party with the assistance of some conservative and right-wing reformist groupings submitted to the parliament session for consideration a bill on introducing an amendment to the law on the territorial division of the country. The amendment makes provisions that six inhabited localities on the three south Kurile Islands, which are an inalienable part of the USSR's territory, be allocated to Japan.

The ruling circles of Japan, stirring up a revanchist anti-Soviet hysteria inside the country by means of false inventions as to a "Soviet threat" and speculation on non-existent "territorial problem" in relations between the two countries, try to give an "international" character to their absurd and absolutely hopeless undertaking.

These provocative manipulations pursue quite a definite aim--to divert the Japanese people's attention from the conservative cabinet's policy militarising the country and to justify in the eyes of the public the aggressive essence of Tokyo's pro-American foreign-political course which has intensified still more after the Japanese-U.S. summit talks in May this year.

It is not fortuitous that the present action which is extremely hostile to the Soviet Union was taken at a time when consultations between high-ranking military representatives of the USA and Japan are being held in Hawaii where, according to the Japanese press, Washington is dictating new conditions to Tokyo in a demand for acceleration of the increase in military preparations and for expansion of the sphere of action of the Japanese Navy and the Air Force to far beyond the boundaries of that country.

TRADE AGREEMENT COULD AID USSR-JAPAN TIES

LD120949 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 3

[Nikolay Sergeyev commentary: "Will Commonsense Prevail...?"]

[Text] An agreement was signed recently between the USSR and Japan on trade and payments in 1981-85. Japanese business circles hope that great things will come from this document, that it will help to stabilize trade relations with the Soviet Union. In fact, although overall Soviet-Japanese trade totaled R2.7 billion last year, Japan fell from second to fifth place in the industrially developed capitalist countries' trade with the USSR. The reason is that the present Japanese authorities, striving to please Washington, are placing official barriers in the way of bilateral trade, thus damaging their country's national interests.

It is indicative that in 1980 Japanese firms conceded major Soviet orders to West European competitors without a fight. This was the result of official Tokyo pressure on commercial circles. The unfounded territorial claims on the USSR were dusted off again, there was a feverish buildup of military potential in the northern part of Japan, and the country participated in the notorious "trade embargo" against the Soviet Union imposed by Washington.

It has to be said that Japanese entrepreneurs are losing a great deal by "bowing" to the White House. Many leading firms such as Itochu, Iskra Industry, Marubeni and Sumitomo want to develop mutually advantageous ties with the USSR. And the Soviet Union has always advocated the development of good-neighborly relations with Japan and broader contacts in the economic and trade sphere. Commonsense must tell the Japanese ruling circles that the course of militarization and anti-Sovietism promises the country neither political nor economic benefits.

USTINOV, TSEDENBAL ADDRESS ULAANBAATAR RECEPTION

LD082302 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov has denounced the policy of aggressive U.S. circles and their NATO allies of building up armaments. Speaking at a reception in Mongolia's capital, Ulaanbaatar, where Marshal Ustinov is on an official visit, he stressed that along with Chinese hegemonists these forces were trying to undermine the socialist community and aggravate the international situation. The Mongolian leader, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, in his speech thanked the Soviet Union for its assistance to Mongolia in strengthening her defense potential.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES GOMBOJAB IN MOSCOW HOLDS TALK

SK140344 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Jun (MONTSAME)--D. Gombojab, Politbureau member and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, who arrived in Moscow to participate in the 5th all-union conference of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, was received by M. Gorbachev, Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the cordial and friendly talk they discussed questions of mutual interest.

At the talk present were Z. Kruglova, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, and D. Gotob, ambassador of the MPR to the USSR.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO KIRGIZ SSR

GF141102 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The delegation of Mongolian social dignitaries, which is in the Soviet Union to attend the Mongolian Day celebrations organized to mark the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, is currently visiting the Kirgiz SSR. The delegation is headed by (Baybarbtob), the minister of culture.

The people of Frunze, the capital of Kirgiz SSR, have given a warm welcome to the visiting delegation. The Mongolian guests have met representatives of industrial enterprises, factories and farms and [word indistinct]. Meanwhile, concerts have been organized by the Kirgiz state orchestra and by the folk music ensemble.

KARMAL OPENS NATIONAL FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS

LD151042 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 15 Jun, TASS--The establishment of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) arises from the very essence of the national democratic revolution in our country and is determined by its basic goals and tasks, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council of the DRA, stated today. He made a report at the opening of a constituent congress of the National Fatherland Front. The speaker emphasized that a universal and urgent necessity for today is to overcome the country's backwardness and to achieve national and social progress. It is clear, Babrak Karmal pointed out further, that practical implementation of this presupposes and calls for unification of all the champions of progress and all patriots of the country, i.e. the broadest masses of people, an overwhelming majority of the people. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee pointed out that the National Fatherland Front will serve as support of the working people's power in the DRA.

The enemies of the April revolution, Babrak Karmal went on to say, vainly try to set one part of the people against the other and to counterpose some tribes and nationalities to others, to undermine our people's strength and will aimed at upholding the revolution and struggling for its development. Consequently, he stressed, the enemies' final defeat is impossible without a close alliance and unity of the national and patriotic forces of Afghanistan.

The attempts to impose by arms and force imperialism's and reaction's will on our people, to turn the peaceful and democratic dialogue between the Afghans into a sanguinary and fratricidal war--such attempts and efforts meet with a resolute rebuff among all the national patriotic forces of Afghanistan and will sustain an utter and inglorious failure, Babrak Karmal pointed out.

Touching upon the importance of establishing the National Fatherland Front of the DRA, Babrak Karmal said this event is another convincing illustration of the general normalization of the situation in the country, the strength of the revolutionary power, trust in and respect for it on the part of the broadest masses of people, as a matter of fact the entire freedom-loving people. The establishment of the front is a vigorous expression of the growing and developing unity of the national and patriotic forces of Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of the April revolution, the policy of the PDPA and the efforts of the patriots--fighters for the building of a happy and prosperous Afghanistan, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee emphasized.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that the formation of the National Fatherland Front clearly shows that the April revolution already today is capable of solving big and complex social problems and of creating perfectly new, hitherto impossible forms of unification of all the national patriotic forces of Afghanistan.

The revolutionary power, expressing the interests of workers, peasants and all the working people, all the patriots of Afghanistan, intensely works on the realization of an extensive program of activities in the economic, social and cultural spheres with a view to ensuring further material and spiritual progress of our country and to changing for the better the life of each working family and our entire noble and industrious people as a whole, Babrak Karmal went on to say. The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee assured the Afghan clergy of profound respect for the principles of Islam. He called on all the nationalities and tribes to broadly and actively cooperate in the name of a bright future and common weal. Babrak Karmal emphasized that the National Fatherland Front is open to all the patriots of the country, to all those who sincerely strive to turn Afghanistan into a country of progress and prosperity.

The PDPA and the revolutionary people's power, in their policy at the new stage of the April revolution, daily take into consideration the vital interests of all the patriotic, national and social forces of the country, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion. In building the new Afghanistan, he pointed out, everything will be done for the flourish of nations, culture and art, for the fruitful spirited activities in the name of the progress of the native land.

BAKU HITS ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT TO BANGLADESH

GF101953 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The True Objectives of the PRC Premier's Visit to Asian Countries."]

[Text] PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang is currently visiting a number of Asian countries. Having concluded his tour of Pakistan, he is now in Bangladesh. If the visits statesmen make to foreign countries are aimed only at promoting (?good neighborly) relations, then one should applaud them. However, Zhao Ziyang's visit is not related to (?good-neighborly) relations. On the contrary, his visit is aimed at escalating tension in Asia. If his [words indistinct] in Pakistan are taken into consideration, one must conclude that he has (?endeavored to further strengthen) Pakistan's inimical stand against the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan].

Visiting the special camps of the Afghan terrorists, Zhao Ziyang called upon them to strengthen their armed struggle against the legal Government of the DRA. It is also common knowledge that he has made approximately 500,000 yuan available to the leaders of the bands that are being sent [from the PRC] into Pakistan.

Beijing and Washington are working on a common line (?to meet the military needs) of Pakistan so they may continue to use this country militarily in waging their undeclared war against the DRA and in maintaining their hostile activities against other Asian countries, particularly India.

When Beijing leaders visit foreign countries they tell their counterparts about their friendly sentiments toward them. However, the actual deeds of the PRC leaders contradict their two-faced statements. Beijing is making hostile statements against its own neighbors. Maps published in Beijing show India, (?Burma), Indochina and Nepal within PRC territory. [Passage indistinct].

India has long been the (?target) of Beijing's dangerous activities. India's (?cultural) policies have not pleased the Beijing leaders. [Passage indistinct].

Beijing is currently endeavoring to gain control of India's northern provinces, which are strategically important, and (?turn them into a puppet state) to serve its interests. [Passage indistinct].

In fact, the Dacca newspaper (MUHTIBANE) made the following statement some time ago: Many Asian countries have focused their attention on the PRC premier's visit to Bangladesh, which is taking place only a week after the tragic assassination of Ziaur Rahman.

It has been reported that the organizer of the (?assassination), General Manzur, is [words indistinct]. In the light of these developments, the true nature of Beijing's policy becomes clearer. This policy is a threat to international peace and the security of all people.

U.S., PRC SUPPORT OF AFGHAN 'BANDITS' HIT

LD152222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 15 Jun 81

[By TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun (TASS)--Internal discord and in-fighting are increasing in the camp of enemies of the Afghan revolution that have been established on Pakistan's territory. According to AFP's Islamabad correspondent, this discord is at its most intense in the bandit organization "Islamic Revolution Movement of Afghanistan." Mohammad Nabi Mohammad was ejected from the post of "leader" of this gang of terrorists the other day: his place was taken by a certain Nasrollah Mansur. The new leader of the gang immediately organized a "news conference" at which he hastened to accuse his predecessor of pocketing 300,000 dollars from the so-called "holy war fund."

There is no need to remind you that this "fund" from which payments are made for the services of the mercenary assassins sent into Afghanistan and from which the mecenaries' leaders become rich, is constantly being augmented by the American special services with the active connivance of Beijing. Suffice it to say that Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, publicly gave the bandits 500,000 dollars during his visit to the "Afghan refugee" camp.

The Washington and Beijing bosses did not severely punish the embezzler of the 300,000 dollars. Mohammad and four of his subordinates were simply "posted" to another band. One reason for not punishing him is that they need every mercenary bandit they can get. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of those who are willing to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Washington and Beijing.

The new ringleader of the "Islamic Revolution Movement of Afghanistan" immediately assured his bosses that he intends to step up subversive activities against Democratic Afghanistan. In saying this he did not miss the opportunity to attack the ringleaders of two other bandit gangs, accusing them of not being all that keen to take part in "military operations" on Afghan territory. It should be noted that such "keenness" is now being displayed less and less frequently.

The bandits come onto Afghan soil as uninvited guests. They are meeting an ever-increasing rebuff, not only from the armed forces of the DRA but also from the peaceful citizens who have joined the numerous detachments in defense of the revolution.

While discord and in-fighting are increasing in the camp of the enemies of the April revolution, a further consolidaiton of patriotic forces and the people around the party and government of the republic is taking place in Democratic Afghanistan. The inaugural congress of the National Fatherland Front of the DRA was held in Kabul today.

The creation of this broad-based mass organization, which unites representatives of all sections of the population, tribes and ethnic groups as well as the various religious faiths of Afghanistan, clearly demonstrates the bankruptcy of the plans of external and internal reaction to destabilize the situation in the DRA.

VINOGRADOV REPORT ON FOURTH KPRC CONGRESS

LD120943 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23 Signed to Press 4 Jun 81 pp 13-14

[Boris Vinogradov dispatch under the rubric "The Week's Reportages": "Congress of Revolutionaries Who Brought Kampuchea Back To Life", first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress has completed its work in Phnom Penh. It demonstrated the strong authority of people's power and the Kampuchean people's approval and support of the progressive transformations that are taking place in the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. The Kampuchean communists' forum confirmed the KPRP's determination to strengthen ties of solidarity with the peoples of the USSR, Vietnam and Laos, with the other socialist countries and with the world's progressive forces and to repulse the attempts of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism to interfere grossly in Kampuchea's internal affairs and undermine its revolutionary gains. The Fourth KPRP Congress outlined a broad program of socio-economic transformations in the country and of measures to improve the working people's living conditions.

Phnom Penh--the Fourth KPRP Congress opened in Phnom Penh on the morning of 26 May. Delegates assembled in the national theater building--representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia. On the stage were portraits of Marx and Lenin. The seats in the Presidium were occupied by party and state leaders and heads of delegations from 11 communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries.

Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee, who opened the congress, set out the agenda and pointed out that this year has been filled with many events of great political significance in the life of the Kampuchean people. Elections to local and supreme organs of power were held successfully in the country and showed the high authority of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC]. Preparations are under way for the festivities to mark the 30th anniversary of the KPRP's creation and the 30th anniversary of the revolutionary army.

Hard but Heroic Path

The political report was delivered by Pen Sovan, first secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. He set forth the main stages of the national liberation movement and the revolution in Kampuchea and spoke about the history of the party which led the Kampuchean people forward, being the organizer and inspirer of the victories won in the long, hard struggle for freedom and independence.

The revolutionary movement in Kampuchea came into being under the influence of the ideas of Great October and relied on the traditions of the Khmer people's liberation struggle against foreign aggressors and colonizers. People in the country still sacredly revere the names of the popular heroes who induced the population to rise up against French colonialism and its minions. Led by the country's true patriots, by progressive representatives of the Khmer nation, this movement did not fade until the moment independence was achieved. The Communist Party of Indochina, formed in the French colony in 1930, assumed the role of organizer of the national liberation struggle in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. In the thirties Marxist groups were set up in many of the country's provinces and hiding underground, they worked among the people's masses and led them into the struggle against the colonial authorities. Extensive popular disturbances occurred in Kampuchea in 1933-35, with their participants demanding democratic reforms and the liquidation of the foreign yoke. In 1937 the "action committee" was created, which included organizations which advocated democratic transformations in Indochina. The armed struggle to gain independence grew in the country during World War II. The colonial powers and the local leadership increased repression of the patriots. In 1942 an anticolonial popular uprising failed, and its leader (Khiem Chiyeu) was executed.

As Comrade Pen Sovan pointed out in his report, the victory of the August 1945 revolution in Vietnam opened up favorable prospects for the patriotic movement in Kampuchea. Many revolutionaries who had emigrated returned home. The National Liberation Committee was created in the northeast of the country. A militant anti-imperialist alliance of the three countries of Indochina was formed and organs of people's power emerged in the liberated regions. On 19 February 1951 Marxist-Leninist parties were created in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos by decision of the Second Communist Party of Indochina Congress. The People's Revolutionary Party became the vanguard of the liberation struggle in Kampuchea. In June of the same year the United National Front--Khmer Issarak --was formed under the leadership of the eminent revolutionary and communist (Tusamut). He was also elected a member of the provisional Central Committee of National Liberation--The communist Son Ngoc Minh, a veteran of the liberation struggle, was elected chairman of the Central Committee. The United National Front existed until 1954, when the Geneva agreements on Indochina were signed.

Son Ngoc Minh made a great contribution to the development of the revolutionary movement in Kampuchea and devoted much energy to creating a Marxist-Leninist party and educating staunch and devoted fighters for the people's happiness....

Maoists infiltrated the party leadership in the early sixties. Using provocative methods and intrigues and with the support of the Chinese secret services, Pol Pot--real name Saloth Sar--became (Tusamut's) private secretary. Pol Pot had returned to Kampuchea from France, where he had studied at the Sorbonne, in December 1953 and taken up the post of leader of Phnom Penh party organization. After the second party congress, held in September 1960, (Tusamut) was assassinated as a result of a secret plot. Pol Pot took over leadership of the party with Beijing's blessing and support. Many honest communists, patriots and internationalists were the victims of his grouping. His actions in the post of party leader were directed primarily toward undermining the strategic alliance of the three countries of Indochina. Son Ngoc Minh was sent to Beijing in 1972.

During the years of Pol Pot's tyranny true revolutionaries rose to struggle against the criminal regime, for the country's liberation, for Kampuchea's true independence, for socialism. And that struggle cost the patriots many sacrifices. But, despite all the privations, they held out and won. This, Comrade Pen Sovan pointed out in his report, was the hardest period in the party's history. Pol Pot's men discredited the great ideas of communism but could not crush the people's will for freedom.

After the overthrow of the bloody Pol Pot clique the party returned to life along with the whole country. The Third KPRP Congress was held in January 1979, and it formed the party building commission, which was later transformed into the Central Committee headed by First Secretary Comrade Pen Sovan.

New Stage of Formation

The present congress of Kampuchean communists demonstrated with new force the KPRP's cohesion and its determination to revive and build a new Kampuchea.

The report on the party's tasks in the economic sphere over the next few years, which was delivered at the congress by Comrade Heng Samrin, president of the KPRC, pointed out that in the 2 years since the country's liberation agricultural production has, in the main, been organized, the most important industrial enterprises have been restored, and transportation and financial and commercial establishments have resumed their work.

The congress outlined new tasks to make the economy strengthen and grow. The country possesses great potential for developing multisector agriculture. Over the next 5 years it is planned to increase the sowing area to 2.3-2.5 million hectares and the cattle population to 1.4-1.5 million head--which will make it possible to export certain kinds of agricultural produce. The country's financial institutions are faced with the task of introducing as quickly as possible a system of monetary accounting into economic activities and making a record of material, technical and financial assets.

Over the years of people's power appreciable successes have been achieved in the spheres of education and public health, which were totally liquidated by the Pol Pot clique. There are currently 1.3 million children studying in schools in the PRK--more than at any other time in Kampuchea's history. A network of medical establishments has been set up, embracing practically all parts of the country, and production of their own medicines has been organized.

The Kampuchean communists' congress also discussed tasks of party building. Comrade (Sai Bu Tkhong) delivered a report on internal party life and changes to the KPRP rules. It emphasized the need to strengthen the cohesion of the party's ranks and to enhance its militancy in the struggle against internal and external reaction.

The fraternal parties' delegations evaluated highly the achievements of the KPRP, which has managed to revive the country in a short time under conditions of the armed struggle against Beijing's and Washington's mercenaries--Pol Pot's gangs--and the hostile blockade organized by U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Le Duan, head of the Vietnam Communist Party delegation, said in his speech that the traditions of joint revolutionary struggle by communists of the three Indochinese countries in recent years have undergone broad development and become still stronger at the present stage of building a socialist society. And no intrigues of Chinese hegemonists and international reaction are capable of weakening the fraternal alliance of the revolutionaries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos--countries which have embarked on the path of implementing the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The delegates listened with tremendous attention to the speech of M.G. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee and leader of the Soviet delegation. He conveyed fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the entire Soviet people to the participants in the Fourth KPRP Congress. True to their international duty, the working people of the land of the soviets--the motherland of the October Revolution--extended the hand of assistance to the Kampuchean people during their difficult days and are continuing to give them disinterested assistance in the matter of reviving the country and rehabilitating the national economy.

The congress received greetings messages from more than 40 communist and workers parties and national liberation and democratic organizations of various countries expressing feelings of profound solidarity with the KPRP and the Kampuchean people.

During the work of the congress I asked Comrade Pen Sovan, first secretary of the KPRP Central Committee to share his impressions of the present forum.

"The Fourth KPRP Congress will undoubtedly be of historic significance for our country," Comrade Pen Sovan said. "At our congress we have declared once again that the present transformations in the PRK are irreversible in nature, and we have rejected all attempts at external interference in our internal affairs. And the plans being nurtured by Beijing and Washington to convene a so-called 'international conference' on Kampuchea constitute precisely such interference. The PRK together with Vietnam and Laos advocates resolving all disputed issues with the ASEAN countries through negotiation at any level."

It was with special enthusiasm and unanimity that the congress adopted a resolution, which is a program of the KPRP's activity over the next few years. The document states that the Kampuchean revolution is a constituent part of the world revolution, and the PRK is a member of the great family of socialist countries, which will strengthen solidarity with the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The congress elected the KPRP Central Committee Politburo consisting of eight people, and the Secretariat consisting of seven people. Some 21 communists were elected to the Central Committee. Pen Sovan was elected general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee.

A mass rally was held in Phnom Penh's 7 January Square on the evening of 29 May. The 50,000 rally participants expressed full support for the KPRP's policy and the program of socioeconomic transformations in the country outlined by the congress.

KAMPUCHEA COMPLAINS OF ATTACKS FROM THAILAND

LD121035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Crude Violations"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jun--The Thai authorities are continuing to encroach crudely on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of People's Kampuchea.

Kampuchea's SPK news agency reports that last month Thai aircraft on more than 70 occasions made incursions a considerable distance inside the republic's airspace. On about 700 occasions Kampuchea's border regions were subjected to massive Thai artillery bombardments. Covered by artillery fire, gangs of surviving Pol Pot supporters that had taken refuge in Thailand repeatedly attempted to cross the Kampuchean-Thai border and make incursions into Kampuchean territory.

PHILIPPINE-SOVIET SHIPPING COMPANY DESCRIBED

LD121429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Special Correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Course of Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] Five years have elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of the Philippines. These years have been marked by the constant broadening and deepening of Soviet-Philippine ties. The Philippine President F. Marcos recently said that there exist very good prospects for the development of Philippine-Soviet relations and noted the fruitful cooperation between our two countries in the discussion of the most important international problems. In particular the strengthening of bilateral relations is evidenced by the growth of trade and the expansion of parliamentary and cultural ties. Our correspondent describes Soviet-Philippine cooperation in the sphere of marine transportation operations.

"Sailors have always been pioneers. They have discovered new lands, blazed new trails and it was only then, in their wake, that the diplomats and businessmen and journalists followed," said Viktor Aleksandrovich Kutepov, a former seaman, captain of ships making long voyages, a training captain, and now president of the Philippine-Soviet Joint-Stock FILSOV company. "Russian sailors used to call at the Philippines back in the last century. Let us just recall the frigate Pallada. Well, Soviet sailors have now become frequent visitors in the land of seven thousand islands. Incidentally, the name Izvestiya is well known in the Philippines. For the motorship Izvestiya has visited Philippine ports more than once. The day when the Soviet vessel Perekop entered the port of Manila--31 December 1974--is especially memorable for our company. Its arrival can be considered as the start of the work of the Philippine-Soviet company which had at that time only just been set up.

Since then, our vessels have been delivering to the Philippines mineral fertilizers, cotton and pharmaceutical preparations, purchased in the Soviet Union. We convey from the Philippines sugar, copra, coconut oil and other goods. Apart from that we participate in export-import transportation operations.

FILSOV also operates cruises. Soviet and foreign tourists come to the Philippines on ocean liners such as the Aleksandr Pushkin, the Maksim Gorkiy and the Olga Sadovskaya. Every year over 200 Soviet vessels call at Philippine ports.

Every morning dozens of telex messages arrive at the headquarters of the Philippine-Soviet company, located in the most ancient part of Manila, Intramuros--the "walled city"--which is near the port of Manila.

The messages come from agents of companies in Sydney and Bangkok, Montreal and Singapore, Rotterdam and Jakarta, London and Hong Kong. A telex message from Singapore reads: "Report preliminary plan for loading of motorship Khudozhnik Pakhomov arriving Manila 6 June...." The captain of the motorship Brois Gorbatov reports: "Arrived Philippine port Claveria 26 May 1235 hrs. Began loading sawn lumber...." All questions require immediate decisions and the precise cooperation of all services.

The everyday business of FILSOV includes meetings, negotiations, contacts and the conclusion of agreements. First thing today there was a conversation between the leadership and representatives of the major Philippine firm San Miguel at whose orders our vessels are delivering goods from Australia. Then a meeting with American businessmen. In the afternoon there are negotiations with representatives of a West Germany firm which is interested in using Soviet vessels to transport freight from Manila to Hamburg.

I will cite just two figures. Whereas in 1975 the number of containers transported on Soviet vessels serving the FILSOV company was 700, in 1979 the number increased to 13,000.

"FILSOV has become the leading company of its kind in the Philippines and primarily in the sphere of transporting freight to Australia and Western Europe," the company's manager Alex (Tanvangko) says. "The reason for our success? First-class vessels, excellent service and reasonable prices. Our company furthers the implementation of the Philippines' trade policy, which is aimed at encouraging the export of finished goods. The importance of FILSOV cannot be expressed merely in terms of the figures for transport operations and profits. The company is making its contribution to the development of Philippine-Soviet relations. Its activity exerts an influence on the business life of the Philippines and serves as an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

...With FILSOV Vice President V.T. Grushanskiy we stand on a pier at the port of Manila, watching the completion of the loading of containers onto the Soviet vessel Nikolay Golovanov. The work proceeds smoothly, rapidly. All the formalities are settled, the stocks of water and provisions are replenished. In a few hours the anchor will be weighed and the motor vessel will set its course for the Mediterranean Sea.

POLISH OFFICER ON NEED FOR AMITY WITH USSR ARMY

LD160901 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 June publishes on page 3 under the rubric "People of Fraternal Armies" a 1,500-word article by correspondent Lt Col R. Zvyagelskiy entitled "The Situation Demands It." The article describes the life and career of Maj Leon Komarnicki, commander of a Polish Army tank regiment in the Silesian Military District. It includes the following passage:

"It is no secret that the situation in our country now is complex and tense, Leon continued. Extremist elements in the 'Solidarity' trade union association and counter-revolutionary forces supported by Western special services and by various propaganda and sabotage centers are doing their utmost to undermine the party's authority with the people and to weaken socialism in Poland. I believe that my many compatriots will soon realize who is with the people and who are against them, where the friend is and where the enemy. Under these conditions we proceed from the premise that our demands on military discipline and personnel training must not be reduced in any way. High military discipline, combat readiness, internationalism, friendship with the Soviet Army--this is what the situation now especially demands. We are not waiting for any instructions. The regiment has a large detachment of PZPR members and our party organizations conduct active explanatory work. We explain matters in the way in which communists, soldiers and officers of the Polish People's Army, which is in a single formation with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact countries, must explain them. There is no other way."

SUPPORT FOR PZPR IN PRESENT CRISIS AFFIRMED

LD161058 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 13 Jun 81

["Radio Mailbag" program; presenter not identified]

[Text] Mr Forward, of Penzance, Cornwall, asks us: What is the Soviet Union's attitude to Poland?

We attentively follow the events in Poland, Mr Forward. We would like to remind you that our country has a common frontier with this country and we are not indifferent how our neighbors live with which our country maintains close economic, scientific and cultural relations.

We believe that the crisis in Poland is deepening and the threat to the existing structure is growing. The economic state of the country has become worse. Production has fallen, the national income decreased and Poland's debts are growing. Dual power practically exists in the country. The attacks on the government apparatus are increasing as well as on the militia department, and the rate of crime is on the rise.

It is evident that such a disorganization and chaos in Poland were caused by the consistent course of foreign and internal counterrevolutionary forces which are striving to undermine and nullify the socialist gains of the Polish people. This, first and foremost, is the rightist antisocialist organizations which are trying to subjugate the Solidarity trade union organization.

These organizations have many so-called friends among the reactionary forces in France, West Germany and the United States, for instance, among the AFL-CIO bosses. In such a state of affairs, in our opinion, there exists only one force in Poland which is capable of getting the country out of the economic and political crisis, and that is the PZPR.

The PZPR is presently living through a hard period in its history and it is being forced to work under great pressure and blackmail.

The letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee reminds the Polish leadership of that great responsibility which lies on the shoulders of the party of Polish communists for the destinies of the Polish people and the common interests of the entire socialist community.

The CPSU Central Committee assured the Polish communists that the Soviet Union will never abandon Poland and will stand by it.

INTERNATIONAL TU OFFICIAL ON POLISH SITUATION

LD121451 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 6 June carries on page 3 an interview with Veikko Porkkala, general secretary of the International Association of Construction, Wood-Processing Industry and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Unions, in which he talks about the association's activities and the problems facing its member unions.

The interview closes with the following exchange:

"[Question] What can you say about your relations with the Polish Construction Workers Trade Union?

"[Answer] In our activities we are striving to strengthen cooperation with working people in the socialist countries and their trade unions and, at the same time, to deliver a rebuff to the campaign of lies fueled by big capital against the socialist countries, which has increased dramatically in connection with the Polish situation.

"We are witnessing a situation where foreign counterrevolutionary forces are stepping up attacks on the socialist countries and trying to use the Polish situation for their anti-socialist purposes. The international trade union movement must not remain indifferent to this since it concerns not only Poland but also the unity and strength of our entire movement.

"Some time ago the members of the association's secretariat met in Helsinki with a delegation from the independent, self-governing Polish Construction Industry and Housing Construction Workers Trade Union. During the detailed conversations both sides came to the unanimous conclusion that in the present conditions of the deepening general crisis of capitalism and the exacerbation of international tension the current situation in Poland is being used by imperialist circles, antisocialist elements and bourgeois propaganda to discredit socialism, fuel war hysteria and undermine detente.

"The association, as the communique on the meeting says, shares the Polish trade union leadership's confidence that the working class and all working people in Poland will manage to surmount the difficulties that have arisen and will ensure the country's continued development along the socialist path.

"In conclusion I want to stress the exceptional significance of the concrete proposals on easing international tension and halting the arms race put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. They aroused immense interest among the most diverse circles of world public. These initiatives provide us trade union workers with an invaluable weapon to unify working people in the struggle to deepen detente, the struggle against the arms race and for peace."

BLOC LEADERS CITED ON FOREIGN POLICY AIMS

LD120907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Preserving Peace--The Main Task"]

[Excerpt] Sofia, 6 Jun--The confidence shown toward the Fatherland Front candidates for the National Assembly and the local organs of power is primarily an expression of working people's confidence in the BCP and its policy, in the party's and state's practical activity in building a developed socialist society and defending world peace, T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, said. He was speaking yesterday at a preelection meeting of working people's representatives from Sofia's Dimitrov District.

The main thrust of the BCP struggle, he went on, is the struggle to raise the people's living standards and intensify the national economy.

Dwelling on problems of the international situation, T. Zhivkov said that bellicose imperialist circles are urging the world onto the path of the arms race and war.

He said that Bulgaria will continue to make its contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community, the political and economic might of the Warsaw Pact member states and the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement and to extend comprehensive support to peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress.

Bulgaria's foreign policy is clear and consistent. The basis of the foundations of our international relations are adherence to the socialist world and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union. Our program is the peace program elaborated at the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses in the reports of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that outstanding figure of the world communist and workers' movement and standard-bearer of the struggle for peace and social progress.

Berlin, 6 Jun--At the 11th Congress of the Union of Free German Youth which has finished here, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, made a speech.

The struggle to preserve peace, he stressed, continues to be the chief task. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the GDR will continue to advocate peace. It will do its utmost to assist the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress on improving the international situation to become the basis for open dialogue between East and West.

The speaker condemned the U.S. and NATO policy of intensifying the arms race and fueling war hysteria, which endangers the cause of peace and all mankind. One of the most urgent present requirements is to halt the arms race and reach agreement on arms control and disarmament.

The dynamic development of social production in the GDR, E. Honecker said, is a guarantee that we will continue in close alliance with the USSR and the whole socialist community to make our contribution to strengthening peace. The main precondition for this is still the strengthening of workers peasant power and our readiness at any given moment to rise in defense of the gains of socialism on German soil.

TIKHONOV, SFRY'S ROTAR VIEW ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD152103 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS--In the Kremlin today, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Metod Rotar, federal secretary for Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia, who is visiting the Soviet Union in connection with the signing of an agreement on reciprocal deliveries of goods between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for 1981-1985. Their talk included an exchange of views on Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in various fields. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of bilateral trade whose volume should again increase considerably in the current five-year plan period.

It was also noted that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia attached great importance to the broad development of equitable and mutually advantageous international economic cooperation and considered it as a major factor of deepening detente and strengthening peace.

Also taking part in the talk, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Marko Orlandic, ambassador of Yugoslavia to the USSR.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD152110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Today Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Rotar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, signed an agreement on reciprocal deliveries of goods for the period up to 1985. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] The new agreement is a big contribution to the cause of further expanding Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation. It is planned to increase by 80 percent the volume of reciprocal trade turnover. Our country will send to Yugoslavia machine tools, light and truck vehicles, electric trains, other machinery and equipment. The Soviet Union will receive vessels, equipment for metallurgical and electrotechnical industry, steel fittings and cable items. A notable role in Soviet-Yugoslav trade turnover will continue to be played by various types of raw materials and consumer goods.

Metod Rotar, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, in commenting on the 5-year agreement, expressed his deep satisfaction at the signing of such an important long-term document. He also said that Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation has not before known such a scale of exchange. Yugoslavia does not have such developed economic relations with any other country in the world. The agreement for the period up to 1985 contains cooperation in virtually all spheres of the economy, from reciprocal deliveries of raw materials to equipment and consumer goods. It also covers the question of production cooperation in the area of motor vehicle manufacture and transportation and tourism. Hundreds of enterprises of both countries are working today for the good of Soviet-Yugoslav economic ties, as are many thousands of workers. The stable growth of Soviet-Yugoslav trade in part of the success of the allround relations between our countries, which are becoming with every year increasingly fruitful and contentful, Metod Rotar said. [end recording]

LCY WORKERS DELEGATION RECEIVED BY DOLGIKH

LD121116 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The Moscow press reports on the visit to the Soviet Union of the LCY party workers delegation led by the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidium member Marijan Kalanj. The delegation was in our country 2-9 June, in keeping with the plan of party links between the CPSU and the LCY.

The delegation got acquainted with the work of the CPSU in the field of social policy and promotion of the standard of living of working people. It had talks in the Planning and Finance Organs Department of the CPSU Central Committee and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Committee of Planning of the USSR, the State Committee for Labor and Social Policy, the State Committee for Prices and the Central Council of the Soviet trade unions. It also visited some institutions and enterprises.

The delegation was received by the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vladimir Dolgikh. Boris Gostev, member of the Central Committee and head of the Planning and Finance Organs Department of the Central Committee, and Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, also took part in the conversation.

MAKEYEV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR POZNAN FAIR

LD131108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun (TASS)--A Soviet Government delegation, headed by Valentin Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, departed today for Warsaw to participate in the opening of the international Poznan fair.

PRAGUE CITY CPCZ DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW GORKOM

LD121449 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Prague"]

[Text] At the Moscow Gorkom's invitation, a delegation from the Prague CPCZ City Committee arrived in Moscow yesterday. The delegation is headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague party city committee. The delegation comprises Zdenek Zuska, chairman of the Prague national committee, Alois Olsan, secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, Jaromir Pliva, member of the Prague CPCZ City Committee Presidium and worker of the Elektropribor plant, and Jiri Cunat, executive of the Prague party city committee.

The delegation was greeted at Sheremetyevo Airport by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, V.V. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, R.F. Dementyeva, gorkom secretary, and gorkom executives. Among those greeting the delegation were C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR and embassy assistants.

On the same day the delegation was received at the Moscow Gorkom. Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin told the guests about the Moscow city party organization's work on implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and transforming Moscow into a model communist city and about the main trends, forms and methods of the gorkom's party organizational and ideological work.

Prague CPCZ City Committee First Secretary A. Kapek gave a briefing on the activity and plans of the CPCZ, the Prague party city committee and the party organization in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions. Questions of further developing friendly ties and cooperation between the capitals were also broached. Participating in the talk were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Moscow Gorkom Secretaries. R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, I.N. Ponomarev and A.M. Roganov; and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the gorkom's Foreign Relations Department.

In the afternoon the guests visited stations on the Serpukhovskiy radial branch of the subway which are under construction. The delegation was accompanied by Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin and Moscow Gorkom Secretary I.N. Ponomarev.

GDR TU OFFICIAL HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD120937 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the AUCCTU's Invitation"]

[Text] H. Buehl, secretary of the Free German Trade Union Federation Central Board, was in the USSR 4-5 June at the AUCCTU's invitation, and had a meeting with AUCCTU Secretaries L.A. Zemlyannikova and K. Yu. Matskyavichyus. An exchange of information took place on the participation of USSR and GDR trade unions in improving cultural and educational activity in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. During the talk questions of developing ties and cooperation between the fraternal trade union centers in this sphere were also discussed. H. Buehl left for home yesterday.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES TASHKENT VISIT

GF150927 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] The [words indistinct] delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria (?continues) its visit to Tashkent. The delegation is in the Uzbek SSR to attend the celebrations organized in Tashkent to mark the 1,300 years of Bulgaria's existence. The Bulgarian guests have visited sites of interest in Tashkent and toured the Tashkent agricultural machinery factory. The machinery manufactured at this factory is successfully being used by Bulgarian cottongrowers.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW VISIT CONTINUES

Tikhonov Talks With Nothomb

LD151610 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in the Kremlin Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the Belgian foreign minister, now on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

During the talk, held in a business-like and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged their opinions on the Soviet-Belgian relations and a number of important international problems, including the situation in Europe.

Nikolay Tikhonov stressed the importance of the programme of measures, proposed at the 26th CPSU Congress to preserve peace, strengthen detente, limit the arms race and promote disarmament. He reaffirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union to continue to build its relations with West-European countries, including Belgium, on a long-term and stable basis and in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. An intention was expressed to develop Soviet-Belgian relations in various fields in the interests of both countries, for strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Nothomb, Gromyko Talks

LD151546 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS--Today talks have taken place between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, minister of foreign affairs of Belgium, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the exchange of opinion on international problems, above all those related to Europe, Andrey Gromyko stressed the importance of the initiatives put forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at improving the international situation, deepening detente and curbing the arms race.

Having voiced their concern over the growth of world tensions, the ministers spoke in favour of continued efforts to promote the process of detente, to extend peaceful and equal cooperation between states and to strengthen international security. They emphasized the importance of East-West dialogue in this context.

Andrey Gromyko and Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb stressed the importance of bringing to a constructive conclusion the Madrid meeting of the representatives of states participating in the European conference.

The sides stated their respective positions on questions related to the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and confirmed the need for resuming the corresponding Soviet-American talks and for achieving practical results at them.

In the course of the talks, which were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, the two sides also reviewed the condition of Soviet-Belgian relations in different fields with a view to their further extension on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Today the Soviet-Belgian documents, including a program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on cooperation in health care and medical science, were signed.

Speeches Exchanged

LD151702 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko gave today lunch in honour of Belgium's Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit. Andrey Gromyko and Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb exchanged speeches at the lunch.

On the Soviet side, the lunch was attended by alternate member of the Politibureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Guriy Marchuk, USSR ministers and other officials.

On the Belgian side it was attended by officials accompanying the minister in his trip to the USSR.

Gromyko Address

LD151818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, spoke today at a luncheon in honour of Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgian minister of foreign affairs. Andrey Gromyko said:

In welcoming our Belgian guests I would like to express satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium have on the whole been good in recent years. These relations now include mutually advantageous trade amounting to billions of rubles, far-reaching scientific-technical and transportation links and exchanges of cultural wealth. And probably more important are the fairly stable contacts and consultations in the political field.

From this standpoint your visit to Moscow, Mr Minister, continues the practice of meetings and talks between Soviet and Belgian statesmen. And although there are differences between the social systems and the ideologies of our two countries, the dialogue between the Soviet Union and Belgium is invariably permeated by a desire to understand each other better in fundamental questions of peace and security of peoples. In conditions of an international situation which has become complicated, dialogue between the states of East and West is specially useful. For no one has yet thought up a more effective method of settling controversial problems--if, of course, they are to be solved peacefully--than by exchange of views, discussion, negotiations at various levels.

Moreover--and we stress this--negotiations are needed on the essence of the problems, and not about how to start on negotiations, said Gromyko. It is no secret that it is now fashionable in some capitals to talk interminably about negotiations, while at the same time not lifting a finger to begin such negotiations, to start discussing how to relax the situation, to eliminate the differences, to strengthen peace.

At the recent 26th CPSU Congress a special purpose program of initiatives was raised, the implementation of which would help correct the situation in the world--from restraining the bacchanalia of arms, especially nuclear missiles, to eliminating hotbeds of tension--and measures that would provide a reliable shield against the eruption of conflicts and crisis situations.

In Belgium, as in other states, people can be sure that the Soviet Union will not leave the path of consolidation of peace, detente, and curbing the arms race.

At the beginning of the 1980's quite a few skeptics appeared who directly asked the question: Is a normalization of the international political climate possible at all? The Soviet Union confidently replies: Yes, it is possible. There has been and there is no fatal inevitability of military clashes, no return to the "cold war." "There is no disputed matter in relations between states," says Leonid Brezhniv, "which cannot be solved at the conference table; there is no kind of weapon which the USSR would not be prepared to limit or to ban on a mutual basis by agreement with other states."

This, stressed Gromyko, relates entirely to one of the most crucial matters of the present time--nuclear weapons in Europe. It is asked: What is hindering resolution of this matter on a mutually acceptable basis, a solution in the interests of the security of all peoples? In any case, it is not the position of the Soviet Union.

Our country is ready for talks, for honest talks, on the basis of the principle of equal security, taking account of each other's interests. If our partners are ready for this, then we are agreeable to a reduction of nuclear potentials, taken as a whole, and on a considerable scale at that, as Leonid Brezhnev has said more than once.

It was with the very aim of creating the most favorable conditions for talks that we submitted our recent proposal for the declaration of a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile systems by NATO and the USSR. The sense of it is that both one side and the other should stop measures to increase and upgrade the corresponding systems in Europe, and, during negotiations, agree on the levels which each side can have in the future.

Unfortunately, those who ought to take their place on the other side of the negotiating table are postponing the negotiations under various pretexts, nor do they consent to the moratorium. Apparently sensing the unconvincing nature of their position they are resorting to various tricks in order to deceive people.

The most frequently encountered of these is the false assertion that allegedly the Soviet Union is tipping the balance in nuclear arms in Europe in its favor.

But do not the NATO countries now have in that area one and a half times more nuclear warheads than the Soviet Union? Has anyone refuted this? As for medium-range nuclear weapon carriers, if one counts everything relating to them, and does not arbitrarily subtract one type, there remains an approximate equality between NATO and the Soviet Union--indeed an equality that was quite recently admitted even by Washington.

Those who are stubbornly reluctant to call things by their names, to quote true figures, are misleading people. The data showing the real relation of forces are hidden in strong safes. Any objective person has the right to ask: Why such a thick wall of unwillingness to discuss the problem in essence, to sit at the negotiating table; why are untrue data being used?

We are dealing here with the fact that the United States has embarked on a course of implementing the plans for the deployment in Western Europe of new American missiles, come what may. Gromyko stressed: Priority is given to this and not at all to the talks. All the rest--objective assessments, facts, truth--is discarded.

At present Washington is fighting to put the United States ahead of everyone militarily--they use the word: ahead of everyone--to make the United States occupy the top rung on the pedestal of the arms race. However, those who worship the idol of the arms race forget that the same laws exist in politics as in a stadium where the runners are trying to outdistance each other. If one person succeeds in moving ahead another person does everything in his power in order not to lag behind, or even to outdistance the other person. The Soviet Union considers that the militarist plans and concepts that are expressed in the unrestrained arms race should be discarded. It is necessary and possible, I am stressing, necessary and possible, to turn toward an effective restraint in the arms race and toward disarmament.

Otherwise peace, one of the highest blessings of mankind, will remain, like the "blue bird" in the tale by the famous Belgian writer Maeterlinck, only an alluring but unattainable dream. Our country stands for making stable peace a reality for the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

More about one major topic that was discussed in our conversations: the Madrid meeting of representatives of the member states of the European conference. If it manages to reach agreement on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, especially on confidence-building measures, and makes progress on different sections of the Helsinki Final Act, this will have good, favorable repercussions in the world.

The Soviet Union went to Madrid with one wish--to promote the success of the talks, stated the Soviet minister. Together with our allies we are doing all we can toward this aim. It is to be hoped that other participants in the Madrid meeting also show the necessary political will for its successful conclusion.

Not just in Belgium but throughout the world Rubens has for generations been considered a great artist, expressing in his canvases the turbulent richness of life. But, perhaps because destiny also opened a window for him into the business of foreign policy, Rubens uttered a famous phrase which even today has a strong relevance: "For myself I would like the whole world to be in a state of peace, and we could live in a golden age, not an iron one".

Well said! There would be no harm in casting this phrase in gold over the main entrance to the NATO headquarters which is in Rubens' homeland, said Andrey Gromyko in conclusion.

Nothomb Reply

LD152210 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS--Charles Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgium's foreign minister, today made a speech at a luncheon which was given in his honour by Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko. The Belgian minister said, in part:

This visit will not only enable us to exchange views on the issues of major problems which are facing us at the present period but also to get acquainted with the Soviet people and the broad aspects of its multifaceted culture and achievements.

We are representatives of countries and societies that are largely different from each other. The Soviet Union occupies a vast part of the globe and unites various nationalities which have been united in a powerful state in the course of history. The political and social doctrine that inspires you is guided by a predetermined vision of the future of history, the minister said. Belgium has chosen its own political system.

In a century when the striking inventiveness of people has renovated the technology of production and international communication as well as the technology of the production of armaments, every government must take care not only of the immediate interests of its own people but also of progressive organization of the world community in which people could coexist without destroying one another. This tremendous responsibility is unequalled in history. We all have to seek new ways to overcome centuries-long traditions and ideological convictions.

The minister then outlined the well-known NATO concepts pertaining to East-West relations.

No country, the minister continued, can find more promising ways by itself or in isolation: Unilateral renunciation of efforts for the sake of delusive pacifism will only lead to the destruction of the equilibrium on which peace is based. The greater the differences between us, the greater the need for dialogue.

It is only by joint efforts, through a patient, persistent dialogue marked with realism that we all shall be able eventually to overcome the burden of suspicions and power traditions in order to put peace firmly on the basis of genuine cooperation between countries.

In an effort to make my own contribution to this dialogue, I have come here following my predecessors, Spaak and Harmel. You know that Belgium is true to its alliance and intends to assume all its commitments in the framework of this alliance: It is in this capacity that Belgium is sincerely ready to take part in realistic, sober and serious search for means to remove the present international tension.

Dialogue between alliances, however, is being facilitated by excellent bilateral relations which we want to maintain together and which are being confirmed by the signing of Belgian-Soviet agreements during my visit.

SHIBAYEV ADDRESSES FINNISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD151124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Summary] The Finnish trade union congress has opened in Helsinki. "Comrade Shibayev, leader of the Soviet trade union delegation and AUCCTU chairman, who was warmly greeted by those present at the congress, spoke. Today, he said, in the face of the many problems which have arisen in the world, the fraternal friendship of the working class and of the trade unions of the Soviet Union and Finland acquires a specially important significance. In the future also we will strengthen it in the name of peace and mutual understanding between peoples."

IZVESTIYA ON SPANISH TIES, TERRORISM ISSUE

LD151101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Izvestiya correspondent L. Kamynin "Letter From Madrid": "The Benefits Are Mutual"]

[Excerpt] On the whole hardly anyone in local business circles doubts the mutual benefits of trade ties with the Soviet Union. They are proved by life itself. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the USSR in at the beginning of 1977 provided favorable opportunities for developing business cooperation between them, which had been initiated by the Soviet-Spanish trade agreement signed some years earlier.

And indeed trade between the two countries has been marked by a steady upward trend. Thus last year, for example, it was 33.5 percent up on the previous year. The road to this was not without difficulties and obstructions, which were either a legacy of the previous regime or were sometimes newly erected by those ill-disposed toward Spain's policy of good-neighborly relations with all countries.

Despite this, Soviet-Spanish ties have developed considerably in a very short time. Trade relations have not expanded in terms of volume alone: They are now characterized by a greater variety of goods and the emergence of new forms of economic cooperation. More than 100 different firms, almost half of which are among the country's 250 largest companies, now maintain trade relations with our country.

Here it is noted with satisfaction that the Soviet Union buys certain types of machinery and equipment, including complete units, from Spain. Steel pipes, detergent, sewn goods and many other articles have now been added to Spain's traditional exports to the Soviet market--citrus fruits, olives, olive oil and wine. Last year for the first time our trade organizations bought a large consignment of grain from Spain. The Soviet Union in turn exports to Spain the products of its machine building industry and other goods.

The traditional international fair opens in Barcelona on 4 June. One of the stands will carry the Soviet flag. The Soviet Unions' huge display, covering an area of 5,000 square meters, will acquaint the visitors with the achievements of Soviet industry, science and culture. Many businessmen already see this as presenting favorable opportunities for concluding new mutually advantageous contracts. Replying recently to questions from your correspondent, Spain's Minister of Economy and Trade Juan Antonio Diez Garcia noted, in particular:

"The figures for Soviet-Spanish trade give grounds for asserting that trade relations between our countries have reached sufficient maturity for us to expect them to develop steadily in the future." The minister stressed that there are various sectors of the Spanish economy in which economic and industrial cooperation between our cuntries is now a fait accompli. Nevertheless, the total volume of trade still falls short of both countries' economic potential. We want to achieve higher trade figures and a greater diversity of goods, especially in the sphere of machinery and machine equipment. The economic relations which currently exist between our countries can serve as a basis for deepening their economic and industrial cooperation in new ways, the minister said in conclusion.

Such prospects are indeed very real. At the same time I have recently noted things here which, to put it mildly, scarcely fit in with the prospects for economic ties between the two countries, which are in their mutual interests. There has been a particular increase in the number of crude falsifications in view of the new wave of terrorism in the country. As has previously been reported, several members of the armed forces were murdered by the extremist GRAPO [Antifascist Resistance Groups of October] and ETA [Basque Nation and Liberty] organizations in Madrid at the beginning of May. As though in response to a conductor's baton, articles and commentaries rehashing all manner of fabrications about the "involvement" in Spanish terrorist actions of ... the Soviet Union immediately began to appear. As a rule slander of this kind bears the stamp: "Made in U.S.A." It is there that these lies are assiduously concocted in order to fan hostility toward our country. Just the other day, for example, the Madrid newspaper YA published an article by its New York correspondent setting forth in detail the latest fabrications of the U.S. newspaper the New York TIMES, which tries to accuse the Soviet Union of having an interest in the escalation of terrorism in Spain in order to..."stop the country from joining NATO." "The logic of this strategy," the New York TIMES "argues" meaningfully, "makes sense". If all goes well in Spain, it will become the Atlantic alliance's 16th member, but if the democratization process is interrupted by another coup d'etat provoked by the growing terrorism, a Spain without democratic institutions and under an authoritarian system will not be allowed into NATO." That is really weird "logic". After all, the editors of the New York TIMES know if anyone does that NATO's leaders have not been averse to taking antidemocratic and dictatorial regimes to the bosom of their military alliance, as happened, for instance, with Salazar's Portugal. Why then the holier-than-thou act?

While we are on the subject, the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS once wrote, referring to certain Western forces: "Many people do not like the idea of a Spain with a stable internal situation, politically and economically strong and with definite influence and a voice of its own in the solution of international problems." For its part the Soviet Union has consistently supported and continues to support the democratic transformations in Spain and its stability in internal affairs and independent position in the international arena. The question of expanding military pacts, which, as is well known, is giving rise to keen debate within Spanish society itself, is of course another matter. It is in the interests of peace and security in Europe and of our countries' peoples for Soviet-Spanish relations to strengthen and gather momentum, just as is stated in the Helsinki Final Act.

KUZNETSOV, SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET

LD151602 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today received in the Kremlin a delegation from the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic led by its chairman, Mahmud Hadid.

Since the first days of its existence, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed, the Soviet Union has regarded the consolidation of universal peace and cooperation between all the states as the most important task. This was confirmed once again at the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people are ready to continue the active struggle for deepening the process of detente, curbing the arms race and preventing the threat of another war.

These noble goals, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said, unite the peoples of our two countries. He pointed out that versatile Soviet-Syrian relations successfully develop on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Regular meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Syria make an important contribution to their consolidation. Dwelling on the situation in the Middle East, Vasiliy Kuznetsov reaffirmed the position of the Soviet Union which favours the attainment of a comprehensive Middle East settlement on the basis of the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to set up an independent state of its own.

The head of the Syrian delegation expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for the all-round assistance and support for the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle for their legitimate rights. He highly assessed in this connection the constructive proposals, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, for radically improving the international situation, finding a just solution of the Middle East problems and strengthening security in the Persian Gulf.

Mahmud Hadid stressed that the visit by the deputies of the Syrian parliament will become a new stage in the development of Soviet-Syrian relations, and will promote further cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. In the course of the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed concern over the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East engendered by the aggressive actions of Israel which is supported by U.S. imperialist circles. The need was stressed for the unity of the Arab peoples and intensification of the efforts of all the peace forces with a view to preserving peace and security in the region and throughout the world. The importance of strengthening interparliamentary relations for achieving these objectives was noted.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD151339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

["Joint Soviet-Algerian Communique"--PRAVDA headline]

[Test] Chadli Bendjedid, President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party was on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union from 8-10 June, 1981, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Chadli Bendjedid laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Algerian president and the persons accompanying him familiarized themselves with places of interest in Moscow, with the life of Soviet people, the Soviet Union's achievements in the development of the economy, science, culture, and in other fields. Everywhere the distinguished Algerian guests were accorded a warm and hospitable welcome, which is vivid evidence of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

Soviet-Algerian talks were held between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR foreign minister; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Chadri Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN Party; S. Hoffman, member of the Central Committee of the FLN Party, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the party Central Committee; Algerian Ambassador to the USSR Al-'Ayyashi Yakiri; Mohamed Hadj Yala, member of the Central Committee of the FLN Party, and finance minister; and Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the Central Committee of FLN party and minister of planning and national development.

Taking part in the talks also were:

From the Soviet side--Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations S. Skachkov, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhov, aide to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee E.M. Samoteykin, USSR Ambassador to Algeria V.N. Rykov, and head of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry A.A. Shvedov;

From the Algerian side--Vice President of the National People's Assembly A. Nouaouria, member of the FLN Party Central Committee, adviser to the presidency M. Amimour, Secretary General of the Algerian Foreign Ministry M.S. Dembri, director of the Department of the Socialist Countries of Europe of the Algerian Foreign Ministry N. Kerroum.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual respect and frankness, which have always been characteristic of the relations between the two countries.

Views were exchanged on questions pertaining to strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and the USSR.

The sides noted with satisfaction the successful broadening of the economic, technical and cultural cooperation, which is consistently and harmoniously developing between the two countries, in their mutual interests and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

They informed each other about the achievements and objectives of their policy of economic, cultural and social development.

The Soviet side informed the Algerian side about the creative activity of the Soviet people for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and building a communist society in the USSR.

The Algerian side informed about Algeria's important achievements in the economic, social and cultural fields and the effort made by the Algerian people for the implementation of the decisions of the extraordinary congress of the FLN Party, which are aimed at strengthening national independence and building socialism.

The Soviet Union and Algeria have expressed their readiness to give a fresh impetus to the development of bilateral cooperation in all fields.

The sides reaffirmed that regular personal meetings at the summit level are of principled significance for a further strengthening of Soviet-Algerian relations and consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

They also express gratification with the numerous meetings at all levels and in various fields, and will contribute to continuing these contacts. In this connection was pointed out the great significance of the activity of the permanent inter-governmental Soviet-Alergian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The participants in the talks stressed the importance of relations between the CPSU and the FLN. They express gratification with the high level of inter-party cooperation and declare striving for its further broadening and deepening.

Both sides declare their determination to contribute to the permanent development of the relations of friendship and cooperation betweenthe two countries in all fields on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference.

Having deeply analysed the international situation they express their serious concern about the aggravation of international tensions, pursuance of the policy of strength, resumption of the arms race and emergence of a threat to the policy of detente.

The Soviet side informed the Algerian side about the Soviet Union's foreign policy programme adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, which is directed at preserving and strengthening peace all over the world.

The Algerian side informed about its international activity, which it is pursuing on the basis of the principles and objectives of the policy of the nonaligned movement, which is directed at establishing genuine peace all over the world.

The sides at the talks unanimously stressed the vital necessity for the destinies of the entire mankind of a radical improvement of the international situation and a quest for ways for reliably ensuring general peace.

They again reaffirm their conviction that relations between states must develop on the basis of the principles of equality, the right of peoples to decide themselves their destiny, respect for national sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs and renunication of the use of force or threat of it use.

The USSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declare their determination to continue contributing toward preservation and consolidation of peace and international security, strengthening of the process of detente, through its spreading to all parts of the world. They also declare their determination to contribute toward completion of the process of decolonization, establishment of a new international economic order and democratization of international relations.

The sides reaffirm their adherence to the cause of general and complete disarmament as an inestimable contribution to ensuring peace and international security.

They declared for continuing, resuming and accelerating the multilateral and bilateral talks, which were started earlier, on putting an end to the arms race and implementation of the process of true disarmament, through the adoption of specific and meaningful measures.

Recognizing the role and responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, the USSR and Algeria have agreed to make every effort for assuring the success of the second special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament in 1982. The sides reaffirm their full and unconditional solidarity with the national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for the exercise by the peoples of the right to self-determination and independence. In this connection, they again condemn the imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and expansionist policy.

The sides have discussed with special attention the situation in the Near East which is characterized by the continuing Israeli aggression, supported by imperialism, against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries. They resolutely condemn the Camp David accords which prejudice the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the fundamental rights of the Arab countries.

The sides state once again that no just and lasting settlement to the problem of the Near East can be reached on the basis of any separate agreements, and condemn any attempts to find pseudodecisions on that basis.

They recall that a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement to the Near East problem must necessarily rely on meeting the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish its own independent state, and on the unconditional withdrawal by the aggressor from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The participants in the talks have specifically stressed that a genuine settlement is possible only with a full-fledged and comprehensive participation in the settlement on the basis of equality of the PLO--the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

The Soviet Union and Algeria resolutely condemn the Zionist aggression against Lebanon aimed at undermining the unity and sovereignty of that country and the natural solidarity which binds together the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples.

They reaffirm their inviolable support for the Palestinian people and stress the need for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Arabs in the struggle against Zionism.

Algeria highly appreciates the support given by the Soviet Union to the Arab peoples in the struggle for the triumph of their just cause, and the efforts it has always made for the attainment of a just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem.

The sides resolutely condemn Israel's attack on Iraq, which constituted a fresh manifestation of the aggressive policy of Israel encouraged by imperialism.

The sides have discussed the situation in the area of the Persian Gulf and exchanged opinions regarding the possible avenues for assuring peace and security in that area. They reaffirm the sovereign rights of the countries of the Persian Gulf to safeguard, without any foreign interference, their own security and to freely dispose of their natural resources. The sides are against the establishment of new and for the dismantlement of the existing foreign military bases in that area, are against the stationing there of nuclear weapons, against all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the states of that area.

Having examined in detail the situation on the African Continent, the participants in the talks have stressed the need for a strict respect for the independence and sovereignty of the African states and for the implementation by the peoples still under the colonial and racist domination of the right to self-determination and independence. They have expressed their firm support for the just struggle of the peoples of Africa for the attainment of these goals and pointed out in this connection the positive role of the OAU in defending the rights of the African peoples.

The USSR and Algeria restate their unconditional support for the struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa against colonial domination, the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, for the implementation of their legitimate right to freedom and independence.

They condemn any attempts on the part of neocolonialists to deprive the people of Namibia of the gains obtained in the struggle it is waging under the leadership of its sole and lawful representative--the South-West African People's Organization. In this connection, they recall the importance of the meeting held in April in Algiers of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonalined Movement, and of the international conference on sanctions against the Republic of South Africa held recently in Paris.

They have resolutely condemned the continuing aggressive acts of the racist Pretoria regime against the frontline states, especially against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, and expressed their full solidarity with them.

Both sides, expressing their concern over the situation that has arisen in northwestern Africa, have emphasized the need for settling the Western Sahara problem in keeping with the decisions of the United Nations and the recommendations of the Nonaligned Movement, on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of its right to self-determination.

During the exchange of opinions on some of the questions of the situation in the Mediterranean, the need was reaffirmed for eliminating all the factors of tensions in the region and for developing fruitful cooperation between the Mediterranean states in the interests of peace and international security.

As regards the questions of international economic relations, the sides stated their conviction that there is the need to continue efforts to assure the required restructuring of those relations on the basis of equality, justice and international cooperation.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the visit to the Soviet Union of the Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and the secretary general of the FLN Party, and the talks held constitute a new important stage in the development of relations between the USSR and Algeria and make a substantial contribution to the cause of the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and the secretary general of the FLN Party, invited Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to come to Algeria on a friendly official visit. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The time of the visit will be specified later.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON QUEST FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD151137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Security and Peace for the Near East"]

[Text] The situation in the Near East, which has deteriorated sharply, has again recalled the need for the speediest settlement of the climate of conflict, fraught with dangerous consequences, which exists in this part of the world. On four occasions now in the past one-third of a century wars have broken out between Israel and the Arab countries. Each successive war has cost an increasing number of lives, has caused people increasing sorrow, and has left behind increasing devastation. The tension in the region has now reached such a pitch that a real threat of a major new military flareup has arisen.

"One rash step and a military conflagration could envelop the entire Near East region," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Tbilisi. "And we do not know how far the sparks of the conflagration will fly."

The danger of the present situation is intensified because of the overall aggravation of the international situation and particularly the activation of U.S. military preparations in the Near and Middle East. U.S. ruling circles are laying claim to the "right" to determine which region in the world is important for their "vital interests" and then to "defend" it through the direct employment of their military force. Relying on this imperialist doctrine and stoking the myth of the notorious "Soviet threat," Washington has sent to the oil-rich Persian Gulf region an enormous naval squadron numbering tens of large ships, including aircraft carriers and transport ships carrying landing force. A Rapid Deployment Force, numbering up to 200,000 men, has been created for the same purpose. The Pentagon is now seeking to station a contingent of its own--if only a small one to start with--on the Sinai Peninsula close to the Suez Canal under the mask of a "multinational force."

U.S. imperialism is thus essentially trying to impose military and political diktat on the Arab peoples, to return the Near and Middle East region to the time of colonial rule, to retain control over the natural resources--particularly oil--there, and to dispose of them as though they were in the subterranean depths of Texas or California.

This policy, which contradicts the interests of the independent countries, is inflaming the already tense atmosphere in the Near East. It is encouraging Israel, which for many years has occupied Arab territories, to refuse to meet the just national demands of the 4 million-strong Palestinian people, who were obliged to lead a life of exile.

The bloody events in Lebanon are the direct result of the gross and impudent interference by Israeli ruling circles, relying on U.S. support, in the internal affairs of that small Arab country. It is clear that no internal contradictions could have led to such devastating consequences had it not been for Israel's actions. The aggressor is blackmailing Syria, which opposes the designs of Washington and Tel Aviv, is continuing to bomb Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and has made a piratical attack on the nuclear research center in the environs of Baghdad.

All this shows how unstable the Near East situation is, how dangerous to the cause of peace is the delay in settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. At the same time this is one more testimony to the futility of the separate approach to the solution of the Near East problem and the collapse of the so-called Camp David agreements on the Near East, which have brought the peoples of the region neither peace nor tranquility. U.S. diplomacy has not succeeded in transforming the separate collusion between the United States, Israel and Egypt into a broader agreement, but a Near East settlement has been complicated and set back.

Historical experience convinces us that the thundery atmosphere in the Near East can be dispelled and the peoples of the Near East can be given peace and security only by an all-embracing political settlement of the existing conflict, not by the blackmail, threats and arms race to which the imperialists and Zionists are restoring.

The basis for such a settlement, in the Soviet Union's opinion, should consist of three organically interlinked components: an end to Israeli occupation of all Arab lands seized in 1967; the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, right up to the creation of their own states; and, finally, the safeguarding of the security and sovereignty of all states of the region, including Israel.

This perfectly realistic and just basis for resolving the protracted Near East conflict, which is of an international nature, accords with the will of the United Nations and corresponds to the interests of the peoples interested in peace. The tragic events of the past few years have shown that the Near East problem is so complex that it can be settled only through honest collective efforts. Under prevailing conditions such efforts can be made within the framework of a special international conference with the participation of all sides involved, the convening of which the Soviet Union proposes.

"Only by the joint efforts of all states, great and small," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "is it possible to uphold peace--just peace based on respect for each people's sovereign rights and noninterference by some countries in the affairs of others."

It is precisely from this standpoint that the Soviet Union approaches the Near East, coming out in support of the Arab peoples' just struggle for peace and progress and against imperialist interference in heir affairs, for the transformation of this region into a nuclear-free zone and for the halting of Israeli aggression. The Soviet initiatives are meeting with a warm response in many countries which desire to normalize the situation in this disturbing part of the world.

In accordance with the peace program for the eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, which provides for measures to avert a nuclear catastrophe, deepen detente and halt the arms race, the Soviet Union is advancing specific proposals to eliminate conflicts and settle vexed problems in critical situations, including the Near East. The solution of this task is part of the overall struggle for detente and world peace.

TASHKENT UZBEK ASSAILS MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL

GF141750 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 13 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "Who Is Encouraging the Israeli Aggressors?" The radio recalls that the Arab foreign ministers conference on Israel's raid on the nuclear reactor installations near Baghdad ended with a call for sanctions against Israel in accordance with the UN Charter and adds that the fact that Washington is supplying sophisticated aircraft to Israel has caused widespread concern.

The radio claims: "Washington's reaction to Israel's raid can only intensify the indignation tion that has been created as a result of the action. This is because Washington has fully armed the aggressors, and it is of no avail that it [words indistinct]. Until now, Washington has supplied Israel with (?53) aircraft of the type used in the raid. It has also provided it with 25 newly-developed [words indistinct].

Reiterating that U.S. military aid to Israel has been used by the latter to attack neighboring Arab countries, the radio claims that despite this fact the United States continues to provide billions of dollars of military aid to Israel. Recalling Begin's statement that Israel had been forced to attack Iraq after reports had been received that the latter was preparing to strike Israeli cities, the radio focuses attention on statements by French experts, who said Iraq had not intended to produce nuclear weapons from the nuclear reactor.

The radio concludes by stating that the United Nations must resolutely condemn the Israeli aggressors and their supporters and take the necessary measures to foil their intentions to promote international terrorism.

BREZHNEV GREETS HUSAYN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD121049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan a telegram saying on Jordan's national holiday--Independence Day and Army Day--I sent you and the friendly Jordanian people the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's and my own sincere congratulations.

I am confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan will continue to develop fruitfully in the interests of our countries' peoples and in the name of establishing lasting and just peace in the Near East.

I wish you good health and happiness, and I wish the Jordanian people success and prosperity.

In his answering telegram the king of Jordan says: It was with tremendous gratitude and recognition that I received your telegram of congratulations on Independence Day and Army Day.

Expressing to you on my own behalf and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan many thanks for your kind congratulations and good wishes. I wish you good health and vigor, wish the friendly Soviet people constant progress and prosperity, and express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop successfully.

BREZHNEV, SUDAN'S NUMAYRI EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD130204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, the president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. In the telegram he congratulated the president and the friendly Sudanese people on the country's national holiday and wished them prosperity.

In a reply telegram the Sudanese president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and in his turn conveyed best wishes to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and wished the Soviet people prosperity.

SYRIAN DELEGATION LEAVES UZBEK SSR FOR MOSCOW

GF151301 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] In an interview with a Tashkent radio correspondent, Dr Yahya al-Khayir, the Syrian minister of the Euphrates Dam, said: We are pleased with our visit to the Uzbek SSR. We observed that the Uzbek SSR has achieved great success in the field of irrigation and (?modernizing) farms. This visit has served to promote cooperation between Uzbek and Syrian irrigation experts. What we have observed here will be useful in promoting land reclamation work in Syria.

The members of the Syrian delegation ended their visit to the Uzbek SSR today and flew to Moscow.

TIKHONOV ATTENDS LIGHT INDUSTRY WORKERS' MEETING

LD130650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] At a solemn meeting devoted to the day of light industry workers, participants spoke about what reserves industries are introducing in order to fulfill the 5-year tasks and how the efficiency of production can be raised. The meeting took place in Moscow today. Comrades Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Solomentsev, victors of the socialist competition, front ranking workers in production and representatives of the capital's public were in its presidium. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, read a report. The meeting's participants made assurances that workers in light industry will devote all their strength to the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the year and the 5-year plan.

MORE ON LENINGRAD IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR, REPORTS

LD150957 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Ideological Work"]

[Text] From day to day ideological workers convey the great ideas of communism to the masses in word and deed, influence people's minds and hearts with the force of their party convictions and principles and help to form the new person and resolve the tasks of communist building.

The further improvement of ideological work is the subject of a zonal conference-seminar of ideological workers which has opened in the Leningradskiy Obkom Political Education Institute. Taking part are chief of obkom propaganda and agitation departments and secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms from the northwest of the country, Soviet Army and Navy political workers, scientists, the propaganda aktiv and journalists.

A report "Ways of Improving the Quality and Effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education Work in Light of the Principles of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Instructions" was delivered by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The reports "Certain Questions of Foreign Policy Propaganda and the Struggle Against Bourgeois Ideology" and "Topical Questions of Agrarian Policy in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" were delivered by V.M. Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, is taking part in the work of the conference-seminar.

On the previous day the seminar participants familiarized themselves with the work experience of Vasileostrovskiy, Vysorgoskiy, Kalininskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Nevskiy and Lomonosovskiy Raykoms, Vsevoloshsk, Gatchina, Kirovsk and Tosno Gorkoms and Leningrad's primary party organizations in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

5 Jun Proceedings

LD151529 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Lectures entitled "The 26th Party Congress on the Development of Socialist Culture" and "On Urgent Questions of Atheist Education" were read at yesterday's zonal seminar-conference of ideological workers by V.M. Ozerov, secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union, and V.I. Garadzha, deputy director of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

In the committees the seminar participants exchanged experience of work on teaching and propagandizing the CPSU Central Committee report and the 26th party congress documents, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and increasing the efficiency and quality of ideological workers' activity in light of the party forum's requirements and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

There was talk of displaying a comprehensive approach to the whole matter of education, of ideological backing for the fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges and of molding a scientific world outlook and active life stance in working people. The importance of consistently strengthening propaganda's links with life and of increasing its efficiency and topicality was stressed, and it was said that ideological workers are expected to promote the fullest opening up of worker's creative forces and to direct the masses' energy and initiative toward successfully implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Participating in the work of the seminar is Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

KIRGIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 5 JUN

LD151411 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[KIRTAG "Information Report on a Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum was held 5 Jun 1981.

Gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolom and rayispolkom chairmen and ministry and department leaders not on the Central Committee were invited to the plenum.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming from the Kiev and Tbilisi Speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The report was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The following comrades spoke in the debate on the question under discussion: M. Sydykov, first secretary of Narynskiy Obkom; K. Aborayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Obkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom; R.S. Kulmatov, second secretary of Oshskiy Obkom; K,M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom; A.I. Vasilchenko, first secretary of Chuyskiy Raykom; S. Julmatova, winding machine operator at Frunze's 50-Letiye SSR cotton-spinning factory; V.A. Lyubimova, milkmaid on Panfilovskiy Rayon's Kelechek Sovkhoz; A. Kamalov, first secretary of Kalininskiy Raykom.

T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered the concluding speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the said question.

It was with tremendous enthusiasm, the resolution points out, that the communists and all working people of Soviet Kirgizstan perceived Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Kiev and Tbilisi speeches, which were vivid and profound in substance. Like all Soviet people, they warmly and wholeheartedly approve the wise domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that loyal Leninist and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism.

Guided by the 26th party congress decisions, the working people of Soviet Kirgizia are directing their energy and creative enthusiasm toward successfully fulfilling the targets for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The republic's industry fulfilled the plan for the first 5 months of the year ahead of schedule, agriculture is developing at an assured pace, and the working people's well-being is being enhanced.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's profoundly reasoned speeches pick put new facets in our society's development and show the monolithic unity of the party and the people tempered during the building of socialism and tested in the crucible of the Great Patriotic War. The instructions and recommendations contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches mobilize the republic's working people, as all Soviet people, with tremendous force to successfully implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum resolved wholly and fully to accept for unswerving guidance and execution the instructions and recommendations put forward in Kiev and Tbilisi by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The plenum obliged Kirgiz obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, ministries and departments to elaborate specific measures for the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Party committees and primary party organizations must channel the efforts of the republic's communists and all its working people toward successfully fulfilling the large-scale tasks and plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan outlined by the 26th party congress. Here, chief attention is to be devoted to making the fullest and most efficient use of production potential and mobilizing internal reserves for increasing labor productivity and improving work quality, and its is necessary to strive for the rational utilization of material resources. The maximum persistence and initiative is to be displayed in the struggle to increase in every possible way production of agricultural output, above all grain, and to increase the live-stock population and its productivity by increasing fodder production and procurement, regarding the development of livestock raising as a shock front in the countryside.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are obliged constantly to improve the style and methods of their activity, to strengthen control and verification of execution, and to enhance in every possible way the militant capacity of primary party organizations, to improve the work of public organizations, to enhance the responsibility of cadres and to strengthen discipline at all work places and in all work sectors.

Party committees and primary party organizations are called upon intelligibly, clearly and convincingly to make every working person in the republic aware of the instructions and recommendations set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and to organize their in-depth study in all links of political and economic education. Special attention is to be devoted to educating the republic's working people in the spirit of high Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and of communist consciousness.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum assured the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally that the communists and all working people of Soviet Kirgizstan will do everything to successfully implement the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the targets of the first year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum elected V.A. Makarenko second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

The plenum released K Ye. Fomichenko from his duties as second secretary and Kirgiz CP Central committee Bureau member in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum confirmed A.A. Baldin as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department and B.K. Kydykova as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department.

S.Z. Shpilevoy, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM EXAMINES TASKS

LD111315 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] LATINFORM--On 2 June 1981 a Latvian CP Central Committee plenum was held.

The plenum examined the question "On Measures To Further Intensify Construction in the Countryside in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Demands."

A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, delivered the report. (The report is being printed in the newspapers CHINYA and SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA.)

The following took part in the debate--G.A. Golubev, first secretary of the Kraslavskiy Raykom; L.Ya. Berzin, first secretary of the Modonskiy Raykom; M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan; V.N. Chevachin, first secretary of the Riga Proletarskiy Raykom; A.E. Bogdana, milkmaid on the (Priyekule) Sovkhoz, Liyepayskiy Rayon; A.A. Batashevic, chairman of the Rezenknenskaya interkolkhoz construction organization; R.N. Bondareva, chairman of the Valskiy Rayispolkom; K.A. Shpogis, Latvian SSR agriculture minister; Ya. Ya. Endzelis, director of the 50-Letiye SSR Sovkhoz, Bauskiy Rayon; and I.N. Ulmanis, Latvian SSR construction minister.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum examined the question of the comprehensive plan of the Latvian CP Central Committee's basic measures for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 23d Latvian CP Congress in 1981-85.

V.I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, delivered a report. (The report will be published in the newspapers CHINYA and SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA of 4 June.)

Taking part in the debate were--Ya. Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Riga Gorkom; R.O. Verro, first deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers; G.M. Grineva, Hero of Socialist Labor and checker at the V.I. Lenin state electrical engineering plant production association; and Ya. Ya. Kaleys, first secretary of the Yelfavskiy Raykom.

The plenum approved the comprehensive plan of the Latvian CP Central Committee's basic measures for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 23d Latvian CP Congress in 1981-85.

N.N. Alekseyev, CPSU Central Committee instructor, took part in the plenum's work.

MOLDAVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM VIEWS WORK

LD150933 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Kishinev 3 June. The plenum discussed the question of "The Long-Term Plan for the Moldavian CP Central Committee's Work To Fulfill the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Moldavian CP Congress."

A report was delivered by Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were Comrades A.A. Mokanu, first secretary of Tiraspol Gorkom; V.K. Pshenichnikov, second secretary of Kishinev Gorkom; Ye. G. Olar, weaver at the Bendery silk combine; L.A. Stadnik, first secretary of Brichanskiy Raykom; B.P. Terekhov, Moldavian SSR minister of the furniture and wood processing industry; Ye. M. Karayon, first secretary of Kalarishskiy Raykom; and D.I. Muntyanu, first secretary of Kriulyanskiy Raykom.

The plenum approved the long-term plan for the Moldavian CP Central Committee's work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Moldavian CP Congress. It instructed the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau, the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministries, state committees and departments of the republic, local soviet ispolkoms and trade union and Komsomol organizations to step up organizational and political work to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions; to focus the main attention on the fulfillment of tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Accountability Report to the congress; and to adopt the necessary measures to strengthen labor and state discipline, ensure the fulfillment of the long-term plans and plans for political orgnizational and technical organizational measures which have been elaborated and achieve high end results in all spheres of economic and social development.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum appointed Comrade K.A. Melnik chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Departments, and Comrade Ye I. Zhornyak, chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Light Industry Department.

On this the plenum finished work.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES OFFICIALS ON WORK WITH LETTERS

LD121329 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] KAZTAG--A republican conference of chiefs of obkom general departments devoted to questions of further improving work with working people's documents and letters in light of the 26th CPSU Congresss and 15th Kazakh CP Congress decisions has been held at the Kazakh CP Central Committee Department.

Participating in the discussion of the reports were obkom department chiefs: B.S. Dudoshinkiv of Kzyl-Ordinskiy Obkom; L.V. Vinokurov, Aktyubinskiy Obkom; V.I. Shcherbinko, Pavlodarskiy Obkom; Sh. K. Iskakov, Semipalatinskiy Obkom; V.G. Bakhina, Guryevskiy Obkom; and others.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee addressed the conference participants. Having characterized the basic tasks facing the republican party organizations in multi-sectorial industry, the rural economy, science and culture in the 11th 5-Year Plan, he pointed to the importance also of stepping up the creative approach to work with working people's letters and to their reception in light of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Kazakh CP Congress demands, of ensuring everywhere more efficient monitoring of the practical execution of adopted decisions and of improving party clerical work [deloproizvodstuvo].

G.I. Rovkin, CPSU Central Committee executive, participated in the conference's work.

KUNAYEV TAKES PART IN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD130042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Kazakhstan's soviets of people's deputies have been concentrating their efforts on increasing production efficiency, strengthening state (?labor) discipline and increasing the well-being of the working people. This was stated at the republic's Supreme Soviet session. The tasks of the soviets arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev were discussed. Laws on the judicial system in Kazakhstan, protection of the atmosphere and on protection and use of animal resources have been adopted. The decrees of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet have been approved. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN RELEASED FROM POST

LD120851 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] KAZTAG--The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Kair Yerdembayevich Mynbayev from his duties as Kazakh SSR Supreme Court chairman in connection with his transfer to other work.

UKRAINIAN PARTY, TU OFFICIALS CONFER IN KIEV

LD150931 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[TRUD correspondent S. Prokopchuk report: "Party Concern for the Trade Unions"]

[Text] Kiev--The Ukrainian CP Central Committee devotes constant attention to improving the workstyle of the republic's trade union organizations and increasing their role in the life of labor collectives in all sectors of economic and cultural building. A talk took place the other day between members and candidate members of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and leading workers of the Ukrainian trade unions council and republican committees, oblast councils and the Kiev City Council of Trade Unions. A range of questions were examined in connection with the particpation of trade union organizations in implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the provisions and principles put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress, and also the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress decisions.

Today practically all the republic's working people--25 million people--are united in trade unions--the biggest mass public organization, which plays an active part in resolving economic, social, cultural and educational tasks. In recent years the standard of work by trade union organizations and trade union councils and committees has improved. This was promoted by the implementation of instructions given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 16th USSR trade unions congress and the demands set forth in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Karagandinskiy Obkom in party leadership of the trade unions. Attention toward primary organizations, particularly trade union groups, has been stepped up. [Party] workers have begun to make more frequent local visits and take part more actively in preparing and holding trade union and workers' meetings and standing production conferences and in improving collective agreement work. Many enterprising organizers from among leading workers and specialists in the national economy have been moved into trade union work. It was noted inthe talk that the fulfillment of the crucial tasks facing the republic in the current 5-year plan demands a further improvement in the trade unions' organizational and educational activity, particularly as regards improving people's working and living conditins and the organization of public catering and stepping up monitoring of the construction and allocation of housing, the expansion of the network of children's preschool institutions, the work of stores, canteens and the whole service sphere, the observance of labor legislation and rules for safety techniques and the rational utilization of the people's property.

The trade union aktiv and the presidiums of trade union committees and councils must display more initiative and persistence in fulfilling commitments made under collective agreements and must seek to eliminate shortcomings in organizing production, to strengthen labor discipline and to ensure the fuller utilization of the potential of labor collectives and moral incentive measures.

Attention was drawn particularly to the need to improve the organization of socialist competition, to introduce leading experience more actively and to support valuable initiatives and undertakings.

Certain trade union committees and councils, it was noted during the talk, are still not sufficiently enterprising and businesslike in resolving the tasks facing labor collectives, ensuring the fuller utilization of the broad rights granted to trade unions and eliminating instances of formalism, unnecessary paperwork and superfluous sessions and conferences. Rural trade union organizations are particularly in need of reinforcement with cadres. In this connection particular stress was placed on the need to improve the workstyle and methods of trade union organs and to increase the activeness of primary organizations.

Communists elected to trade union organs, it was noted in the talks, must set an example of personal responsibility, a principled and businesslike approach and consistency in organizing trade unions' work in accordance with the high demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. The preparations for the forthcoming report and election meetings, conferences and congresses of trade unions must be used more extensively to improve the whole of the trade unions' multifaceted activity.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

REPORT ON WORK OF UKRAINIAN TU COUNCIL PLENUM

LD111241 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 2

[TRUD correspondent S. Prokopchuk report: "Matching the Increased Demands: From the Ukrainian Republic Council of Trade Unions Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Kiev--Great labor enthusiasm reigns these days in the Ukraine's enterprises, at construction sites and on kolkhozes. Since the 26th congress 80,000 labor collectives and more than 2 million working people in the republic have revised the pledges they had previously adopted, and today they are successfully fulfilling them. The majority of production collectives coped with the 4-month plans. The trade unions' role in this is great. However, as a Ukrainian republic Council of Trade Unions plenum has noted, the complex tasks of the current 5-year plan require an increase in cadres' responsibility for the work entrusted to them and an improvement in the style and methods of work. Working people should be involved more widely in production management, greater principle should be shown in exercising the rights granted to trade unions, and the trade unions' role in the life of labor collectives and in all sectors of economic and cultural building should be increased.

As V.A. Sologub, chairman of the republic Council of Trade Unions, noted in his report at the plenum, the Ukraine's trade unions are today focusing their attention on resolving the key economic problems and on increasing the role of socialist competition in this connection.

One of a trade union's prime tasks, the speakers at the plenum noted, is to ensure a thrifty attitude toward public property and to make full use of all that has been created by the people's labor. Idlers and shirkers, parasitism, speculation and some people's desire to live on unearned income must be combated in every possible way, and the trade unions' role in monitoring the extent of labor and extent of consumption must be stepped up.

At the plenum there was much criticism of the Coal Industry Workers Union republic committee and of the councils of trade unions of Voroshilovgradskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Odesskaya and Sumskaya Oblasts, where considerable losses of resources of raw and other materials and of worktime are allowed to occur.

A.R. Kakhno, chairman of the Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions, I.P. Papatsenko, steelworker at Donetsk's Lenin metallurgical plant, V.M. Davidenko, chairman of the Buznitskiy Kolkhoz trade union committee, Kiyevskaya Oblast, and other speakers noted that the republic's trade union organizations are successfully implementing a package of measures aimed at lowering the incidence of on-the-job injury and reducing morbidity. However, Voroshilodvgradskaya, Volynskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Poltavskaya Oblasts and Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of the Coal Industry, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and Ministry of Light Industry Organizations are still tolerating violations of safety procedures and are failing to display due persistence in improving working conditions, labor protection and working people's daily lives. Trade unions must be more exacting in resolving these questions and must ensure the absolute fulfillment of the sanitary and health measures outlined by collective contracts and socioeconomic development plans. After all, huge appropriations from the state social insurance funds are earmarked for these purposes. During the last 5-year plan, for instance, these appropriations totaled R11 billion.

The plenum participants noted that recently the Ukrainian republic Council of Trade Unions and most of the republic's trade union councils and committees have managed to reduce the number of sessions and of resolutions adopted and the quantity of information requested, and that their connection with grassroots elements and with labor collectives has strengthened. Their work has become more businesslike, precise and persistent in achieveing specific results. At the same time there are still many shortcomings in the style and methods of organizational work of a number of republic trade union committees (aviation workers, workers in the timber, paper and wood processing industry, construction and industrial construction materials, local industry and municipal and consumer service enterprises) and oblast councils of trade unions (Zhitomirskaya, Sumskaya and Volynskaya Oblasts), and these shortcomings must be eliminated more resolutely.

The plenum adopted a resolution aimed at increasing the role of the republic's trade union organizations in mobilizing working people to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 26th Ukrainian CP Congress.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS ARRESTED, SENTENCED

NC152054 Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun (AFP)--A man and woman belonging to the clandestine Seventh Day Adventists were recently sentenced by a court in Tbilisi to two years each in a labor camp for spreading "anti-Soviet libels," a dissident source said here today.

They were named as Mziei Arjevanidze, aged 22, and Mariya Sayupina, age 51.

The source said that three other Adventists were arrested earlier this month in the Ukraine. They were named as Ilya Atsupa, Petr Didenko, and Anna Genchu.

They too are accused of spreading anti-Soviet libels.

The Seventh Day Adventists, along with the Baptists and Pentecostals, are among the most active non-official religious groups in the Soviet Union. The Adventists have established underground printing presses enabling them to distribute religious tracts.

AUCCTU CONFERENCE DISCUSSES FUEL SUPPLIES

LD151345 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Unattributed Report: "Conference in the AUCCTU"]

[Text] A conference was held in the AUCCTU yesterday, to discuss the tasks of trade union and economic organizations in supplying the population with fuel in the 1981-1982 fall-winter period:

Reports were delivered by AUCCTU Secretary A.V. Viktorov and by Yu.A. Pankratov, RSFSR minister of the fuel industry.

It was noted at the conference that despite the huge scale of construction of well-appointed housing with centralized heating supplies, a considerable proportion of the population is still living in apartment blocks with stove heating. It is necessary to prepare for winter right now, this summer.

The need was stressed particularly for a transition to a unified system of fuel supply to the population through local soviets' offices for the marketing and sale of fuel. Such experience has been accumulated in the Baltic republics. It must be introduced resolutely throughout the country.

The speakers devoted great attention to questions of savings and thrift--an important factor for the uninterrupted supply of fuel to the population. Local resources must be utilized more widely. The conference outlined concrete measures to improve fuel supplies to the population. Trade union councils and committees, as well as economic organs, are called upon to play an active part in their implementation.

Taking part in the conference's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, ministries and departments and chairmen and secretaries of trade union councils and committees.

MINISTER DISCUSSES USSR FISH INDUSTRY PLANS

LD121113 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 June in its Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Elaboration of the Food Program is the Soviets' Very Important Task" a 1,800-word article by V. Kamentsev, USSR minister of fish industry, entitled "The Fish Industry's Potential." After describing the present state of the fish industry and the increase in production in recent years owing to improved fishing techniques and the growth in fish farming, the minister goes on to deal with the industry's plans for the current 5-year plan. He points out that there will be an increase in the production of fish products and in improvement in their quality and that the fishing fleet and fish-processing enterprises will be modernized and mechanized. Emphasizing that great attention will be devoted to increasing stocks in inland waters, the minister writes: "By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan production of fish farmed in ponds will almost double, and by 1985 lake farms will also have doubled the present level of production." He goes on to point out: "Scientists have developed biotechniques for cultivating kelp, oysters, mussels and scallops in underwater plantations, and work is being done on the artificial raising of several species of marine fish." The minister concludes by emphasizing the need to improve the availability of specialized machinery for the fish industry.

BRIEFS

NEW KAZAKH OILWELL--A new oilwell has been drilled in the Kazakh SSR. Oil will be extracted from this well from a depth of (?3) km. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Jun 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13-15 JUN

LD160634 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 13-15 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

13 June

In Saratovskaya Oblast this year, elevator space for about 170,000 tons of grain will be added to the existing storage capacities. All elevators will be ready to receive the grain on 1 July. (0100 GMT)

14 June

Kurganskaya Oblast farmers are tending seedlings, devoting particular attention to fodder crops. On corn plantations, machine operators are carrying out harrowing and inter-low processing, getting rid of weeds. The warm summer days have created favorable conditions for plant growth. This will allow a good fodder crop yield to be obtained. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms in the oblast are to procure almost 3.5 million tons of silage this year. (0204 GMT)

In Krasnoyarskiy Kray, fodder crops cover an area of more than 1.2 million hectares, and hay is grown on 1 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

15 June

Hot weather persists in the Kuban, accelerating ripening of grain crops. In a few days' time, reapers will start work on the barley crops and after that combines will start threshing. At present, the grain field in Krasnodarskiy Kray occupies 1.9 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Kazakhstan is starting grain harvesting. Today, combines in Chimkentskaya Oblast have started selective cutting of barley and wheat. But the main grain growing area in the republic, the virgin lands, will only start harvesting in August. Preparations for this are being made now. More than 70,000 combines have been made ready. Overall, about 100,000 combines will be working in the grain field this year. (0400 GMT)

Good weather has speeded haymaking in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Every hectare is yielding at least 100 quintals. (1100 GMT)

Farmers of Tadzhikistan are currently working in difficult climatic conditions. Even in June the rain is pouring down and there is cool weather which is not seasonal for summer. The rain has brought special bother to farmers in Leninabadskaya and Kulyabskaya Oblasts. The torrential rain has flooded thousands of hectares of cotton fields and has caused serious damage to gardens and vineyards. It has also blocked the irrigation networks with silt. Nonetheless the undaunted farmers are doing a wonderful job and working round the clock to defeat the whims of nature. (1330 GMT)

PRAVDA REVIEWS PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD160857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "In a Single Complex"]

[Text] Summer has only just begun, but the land is hurrying to repay the plowman's efforts and cares with its yield. They are harvesting grain crops in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and potatoes in Tadzhikistan. The heady scent of mown grass hangs over the meadows. The main reaping, the chief harvest is still to come. Much still remains to be done to make it more abundant. The yield per hectare and the quality of output depend on timely care of the sowings: top-dressing, weeding, irrigation.... The main efforts of communists and all agricultural workers are now focused on these important concerns.

The cultivators have been brought out into the fields and irrigation installations have been switched on. Collectives on many farms are efficiently carrying out a whole range of operations to ensure the formation of a full-value crop and to combat weeds. Uzbekistan's kolkhozes and sovhozes have begun the tending of cotton plants harmoniously: The third interrow hoeing is nearing completion and the plants have been top-dressed with mineral fertilizers over the whole area. In Kirgizia too these operations have been carried out over the entire area of sowings. A number of farms in Turkmenistan are lagging behind with the tending of cotton plants.

It is a busy time on the plantations of sugar beet, corn, sunflowers, potatoes and vegetables. The main concern of the beet growers now is thinning and the creation of the optimum density of stand. In the Ukraine this is being dealt with best in Poltavskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts, where the sowings have been thinned out over 65 percent of the area, and in the RSFSR the farmers of Krasnodarkiy Kray and Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts are coping best.

PRAVDA readers report that good tending of the sowings is by no means ensured everywhere. On a number of farms in Voronezhskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts the beet thinning is being delayed. Sunflowers occupy considerable areas in the country. Their great significance in the country's food balance is well known. All the same, at times sowings of the oil crop are the last to be recalled. Certain farms in Khersonskaya Kuybyshevskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts are behind with tending sunflowers. No operations in the fields now can be regarded as secondary. It is the duty of local party, soviet and economic organs to display concern for the correct distribution of forces in order to ensure that no crop or plot is left unattended by the farmer. Special attention must now be devoted to making maximum use of irrigation technology and to the careful expenditure of water for irrigation.

The fodder fields take a special place among the farmer's summer concerns. The CPSU Central Committee recently approved the pledges of rural workers in Cherkasskaya Oblast. Starting this year, they intend to considerably increase the production and sale to the state of livestock products over the 5-year plan period. The initiators have acquired many followers. In order to achieve a considerable growth in yield from livestock units, it is necessary to display concern for fodder above all. Everyone must take this into account. This applies first and foremost to livestock workers in oblasts such as Chimkentskaya, for instance, where the rate of growth in livestock units' productivity does not accord with existing potentials. In recent years meat procurements have fallen there. Party, soviet and economic organs in the oblast and kolkhoz and sovhoz leaders and specialists should attentively analyze the situation and draw the appropriate conclusions. The innovators' example must be followed not in words, but in deeds, creating a reliable basis for the attainment of high targets.

Many farms are ensuring timely tending of fodder fields. The harvesting of grasses has begun in good time. USSR Central Statistical Administration figures indicate that the rate of harvesting is higher than last year. By 8 June kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 2.5 million tons of hay and 7.4 million tons of cured hay. The creation of fodder procurement teams on a number of farms and also the socialist competition launched on the initiative of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations have had an effect.

It is important to introduce more widely the practice of repeat sowings of fodder crops, using irrigation, top-dressing and repeated mowings. The 26th congress described livestock raising as a shock front. To secure new victories on that front is a matter of honor for communists and all rural workers.

In most regions of the country it is still a long time until the harvest. But the farmers are already preparing to greet it. Machine repairs are going better this year than last. Harvesting machinery, threshing floors and storage premises are in good condition on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krymskaya and Brestskaya Oblasts. The procurement workers are also hurrying. In Odesskaya Oblast they have put in order the capacities, production lines and winnowers. As yet this concern is not evident on certain farms in Gorkovskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts.

Farm leaders and rural specialists in conjunction with workers from enterprises and departments within the agroindustrial complex must rapidly rectify the situation in this important sector.

While taking care of the sowings and preparing for this year's harvest, we must not forget about next year's fields. June is the time to take care of fallow land and the winter crop fields. It is necessary to check sowing materials, decide on seed plots, display concern in advance about harvesting them at the best time and bring grain up to the necessary condition in good time.

The range of the grain grower's summer concerns is broad. To fulfill every task well and within the times set by agricultural techniques is to display real concern for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS ON CONSUMER, AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

LD151403 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 3 June carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,400-word UZTAG report on a 2 June "republican conference of industrial, trade and consumer service workers" in Tashkent which reportedly discussed "the tasks of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs in ensuring the output of high-quality products and the observance of state standards." The report notes that the opening address was delivered by "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee."

PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 6 June front-pages an 800-word UZTAG report on a 5 June conference of Syrdarinskaya Oblast's agricultural workers. The report notes that the conference discussed the fulfillment of socialist pledges and the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of 5-year plan tasks and concludes by noting that "Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, addressed the conference."

MINISTER TOURS REPUBLICS, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Tadzhikistan Visit

LD151425 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 May 81 p 1

[Text] TADZHIKTA--V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, has spent several days in Tadzhikistan. He familiarized himself with the state of affairs in agriculture and visited a number of farms, construction projects and scientific establishments.

While visiting the Khovalino experimental agroindustrial beef cattle-raising association V.K. Mesyats noted the positive qualitative changes occurring in livestock raising. The concentration of a large number of cattle in fattening and the introduction of progressive industrial technology will make possible a sharp increase in meat production in a short time, as envisaged by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

It was with great interest that V.K. Mesyats familiarized himself with the work of the Thaelmann experimental meat and dairy sovkhoz in Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon and the Frunze interfarm association for the fattening and finishing of cattle in Gissarskiy Rayon. These farms' experience shows the advantages of interfarm cooperation in the sphere of beef cattle raising. It is necessary, the minister emphasized, to continue cooperation among farms.

The development of hog raising is an important reserve for replenishing the republic's meat balance. The advantages of this rapid maturation sector can be seen in the example of the Gissarskiy hog-raising sovkhoz, which the guest visited.

The minister also visited Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast. He visited the construction subunits opening up the Karadumskiy tract in Kumsangirskiy Rayon and the Vakhsh V.P. Krasichkov branch of the Tadzhik scientific research institute of agriculture.

On 28 May a conference was held at the republic Ministry of Agriculture with the participation of V.K. Mesyats. It was attended by workers of the ministry apparatus, subordinate establishments, scientific research establishments and the Tadzhik SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. Participating in the work of the conference were R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; M.B. Babayev, secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee; A.N. Maksumov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers; and A.A. Deryabin, chief of the USSR Main Administration for Livestock Production on an Industrial Basis.

M.Z. Zairov, Tadzhik minister of agriculture, spoke about the state of affairs in agricultural production and its prospects in the new 5-year plan.

V.K. Mesyats delivered a long speech at the conference. Describing the state of the agrarian sector of the country's economy, he dwelt on the affairs of Tadzhikistan's rural workers, noting the definite successes in the development of this sector. At the same time the minister drew attention to unutilized reserves. Rural workers must now step up the pace of fodder procurement and improve the quality of crop care.

At the conference there was a thorough discussion of the prospects for the development of the republic's agriculture.

V.K. Mesyats left Dushanbe 28 May.

Turkmenistan Visit

LD151511 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 May 81 p 2

[Text] TURKMENINFORM--V.K. Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of agriculture, spent several days in Turkmenistan. In Ashkhabad on 30 May he met with the leaders of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Procurements, Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Turkmen SSR Gosplan, the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and agricultural research establishments.

He was briefed on the present state of agricultural production in the republic by V.I. Kryakin, Turkmen SSR first deputy minister of agriculture. Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress, he said, under party organizations' guidance, rural workers are persistently struggling to fulfill their socialist pledges for 1981. The silkworm breeding campaign has been successfully completed and grain harvesting and fodder production have begun. In the cotton-growing industry difficulties caused by the unfavorable spring weather are being overcome and the work of tending the plantations is in full swing.

V.K. Mesyats spoke at the meeting about the present state of agriculture in the country and about the problems currently being tackled, shared his impressions of his visit to the republic and dwelt on the immediate tasks facing agricultural workers in order to ensure the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The most important of these, he stressed, is to increase the efficiency of agricultural production and improve the quality of work, strengthen the ties between science and practice, make better use of land under irrigation and strengthen stockraising's fodder base, and on this basis build up the production of agricultural produce, particularly those foodstuffs to which great attention was paid in the party congress documents and in the speeches, advice and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KUTAKHOV, OTHERS MARK TRANSPORT AVIATION JUBILEE

LD121517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA IN Russian 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Gala Meeting]

[Text] A gala meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and of servicemen from the capital's garrison to mark the 50th anniversary of the air force military transport aviation was held 1 June in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

In the presidium of the meeting were: Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister; I.F. Vasin, deputy minister of civil aviation; A.V. Bolbot, deputy minister of the aviation industry; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lt Gen Avn L.L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; Col Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District; V.G. Vereshchagin, CPSU Central Committee Executive; Marshal of Aviation N.S. Skripko, general designers O.K. Antonov and G.V. Novozhilov; generals and officers; representatives of party and Soviet organizations and production enterprises; veterans of military transport aviation; military pilots and navigators and airborne troops.

The meeting was opened by Maj Gen Avn V.S. Kolchanov, chief of a military transport aviation political section. With great enthusiasm the assembly elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. A report was delivered at the meeting by Lt Gen Avn A.N. Volkov, commander of air force military transport aviation.

The aviators and aircraft builders were congratulated on military transport aviation's 50th anniversary in the speeches delivered by Chief Marshall of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force; Col Gen D.S. Sukhorukov, commander of airborne troops; I.F. Vasin, deputy minister of civil aviation; and general designers D.K. Antonov and G.V. Novozhilov.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the gala meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

USSR WARSHIPS SPOTTED IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

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[Report by SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reporter: "Navy Shadows Soviet Vessels"]

[Text] Two Russian guided missile destroyers were being shadowed by a navy warship last night as they headed west through the English Channel.

The Leander-class frigate Euryalus was sent from Portsmouth late on Friday night to shadow the Soviet ships and photographs taken on the mission are to be studied by intelligence experts.

The Defence Ministry said the Russian vessels were a Krivak class destroyer, 3,600 tons, and a modified Kashin, 4,900 tons. Both showed signs of recent refits.